CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,443—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2965	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
20th May 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2950	C. Alexanderson	30th May

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, on the 31st May, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 30th May at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 15th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S

PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	9	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	11	0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8
,, ,, Wicker covered	13	8
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
,, ,, Wicker covered	17	0
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
,, ,, Wicker covered	23	8
,, 2 Five gallon size	27	0
,, 3 Six gallon size	34	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2 to 5	0

Coir Cover can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TEAS

FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

			Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens...	1 lb. pkts., per pkt...	Rs.	1	6
	2 ,, ,, ...	,,	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	,,	6	12
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt ...		,,	2	12
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt		,,	3	0
HYSON, young (Green), 1-lb. pkt.		,,	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1-lb. pkt.		,,	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. pkts., per pkt..	,,	1	0
	in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt...	,,	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small Broken Leaf Tea, per lb.		,,	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

CHAMPAGNES

WE herewith beg to submit Prices of the Brands stocked by us.

		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	74	0	83	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	39	0	43	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	18	0	20	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE, NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly **REDUCED RATES**, the **QUALITY** being of the same **HIGH CLASS** as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete..........Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS, ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO, LIMITED.

Have just landed a very Handsome Selection of

DESSERT SERVICES.	Rs.	a.
No. 3498 Dessert Services, consisting of 12 plates, 4 low comports and 2 high comports, gold edge, cream colour, artistically painted flowers and thorns.. per set	18	0
No. 2380 Do. colour light blue, flowers and butterflies.	20	0
No. 4098 Do. do. Pink do. per set	25	0
Other sets of superior quality, finest ware..........from	40	0

AFTERNOON TEA SETS.	Rs.	a.
No. 3583 Coloured ground, gold and coloured foliage, gold edge and gilt handles, large Tray, 4 Cups and Saucers, Teapot, Milk Jug and Sugar Basin	30	0
No. 2975 Do. do. do. do.	25	0
No. 4052 White ground do. do.	18	0

TABLE LAMPS, WALL LAMPS, HANGING LAMPS, FAIRY LAMPS, COOKING STOVES, FILTERS, AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

An Inspection of above is solicited.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.** POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN KANGRA VALLEY.

THE BATCH of famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1 2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	,, 0 14	,,
PEKOE	,, 0 13	,,
BROKEN PEKOE	,, 0 12	,,
BROKEN TEA	,, 0 10	,,

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of the Rajpipla State on monthly salaries of Rs. 200 and 150 respectively, two good Subordinates of thorough practical experience and knowledge in superintending Roads, Bridges, and Buildings, &c., and capable of doing hard work. None but men of approved service and qualifications need apply. Native pensioners of the British Public Works Department preferred. Also required a Draftsman and a good Estimator on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. Address the State Engineer, Nandod, before whom applicants should appear in person so as to permit of their qualifications being practically tested.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.
Nandod, 22nd May, 1891.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cane LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held at the Gymkhana TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 P. M.

H. E. E. PROCTOR,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

27th May, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES of Country produce and manufacture and STATIONERY during the year commencing 1st July, 1891.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedules to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 Annas for each copy.

All Miscellaneous Stores must be delivered at the General Stores Depot, at Hubli, and all Stationery at the Stationery Depot, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contracts for Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery will be let accompany each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Hubli in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of Stationery.

The latest date for receiving tenders is 22nd June. They should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry., at Dharwar, in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for Stores or Stationery" as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Ry.

Dharwar, 21st May, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KOONDANBAI, widow of SHAIK JAMALBHAI SONAJEEBHAI, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the following property to MOHAMED SEDICK HAJEE ABD RAHIM. Any person having or claiming any interest therein by way of Mortgage, Lease, Gift, Sale, inheritance or otherwise is required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, in Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzundaree land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Memon Wada Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of tenants of Hajee Jackaria Cummoo and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Koondanbai, widow, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under B. Ward, Nos. 2120, and 2561, and Street Nos. 581 to 589, containing by admeasurement 239 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East partly by the Mohamed Khan Packady Lane, and partly by the property of Luxmibai, widow, on the West by the Memon Wada Road aforesaid, on the North by the Sweepers' Passage and beyond that by the Temple of Shri Vetoba Rakhmai, and on the south by the property of Hajee Yacob Chopdar.—Dated 27th May, 1891.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKAR,
DINSHA & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SOUTHALL'S

MOSQUITO CONES.

EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO'S

"DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	,,	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	,,	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished...	,,	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	,,	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	,,	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises on THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1891, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1891, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th May, 1891.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to notify that we are the SOLE AGENTS of this Company in Bombay, and are prepared to RENEW ALL POLICIES, and accept new risks on the most favourable terms.

GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"TITAN" SPRINKLER.

AS I am now leaving Bombay I beg to notify to various Mill-Owners, Agents, and others that I have appointed Mr. Mark Wadia of 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, my sole Agent for India, and that any enquiry in reference to my Patent "Titan" Sprinkler or any other of my manufactures should be sent to him at the abovenamed Address, where it shall receive his prompt and careful attention.

SAMUEL WALKER,
of Atlas and Eagle Works, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
April 4th, 1891.

MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. beg to announce that they have arranged TO TAKE over the OLD ESTABLISHED EAST INDIA AGENCY AND BANKING BUSINESS of MESSRS. MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co.

All Remittances, Correspondence and Orders should be sent direct to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, who are AUTHORISED TO COLLECT all MONEYS DUE to the late Firm.

HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London.

BOMBAY—KING, KING & Co.
CALCUTTA—KING, HAMILTON & Co.
LIVERPOOL—KING, BAILLIE & Co.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of May, 1891, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1891.

2ND.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint an AUDITOR of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1892, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th May to 28th May, 1891, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 14th May, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.

BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD.,
Agents.
Custom House Road, Bombay.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,

CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED.

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"Worth their Weight in Gold."

Braggi's

OINTMENT AND PLAISTERS
ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR
SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, ABSCESSES, PILES
ECZEMA, INSECT BITES, BARCOO ROT, SANDY BLIGHT, &c., &c.

Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials.

Retail of all Storekeepers.
P. BRAGGI & CO., LIMITED, 9 and 11, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, England.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690 0 0
,,	1885	£388,156 0 0
,,	1886	£955,039 0 0
,,	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,318,497 9 2
879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third do.	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,206	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,080	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,330
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengeli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	410
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,060	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	603	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	—	,000		Rs 80	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	890exd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1[illegible]	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	560	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	15,000	10	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	304
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51-52cdn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-81
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	16
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	190
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	730xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	405
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	11,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	10	225xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,315
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½x
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,610xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405xd
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	80	1,360xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	10.40
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	690
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,060

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-15
China Leaf	" 22-9 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 22 "
Do. Old	" 22-2 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-9
English Sovereigns	" 14-8
Do. Dragons	" 14-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 106-14
Sycee Silver	" 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Maharani Ice Company, 3 p.m.
Treacher and Company, 4-30 p.m.
Special General Meeting, Bombay Royal Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Lawn-Tennis Handicap.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—Florence (s), from Malta ; Deccan (s), Jedda ; and Tresillian (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Inchborva (s), from Savona ; Blue Jacket (s), Cardiff ; and Paula (schooner), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kistna (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Crawford (s), Marseilles ; Culna (s), Calcutta ; Akbar (s), Jeddah, &c. ; Virginia (s), Genoa, &c. ; and Reading (s), Havre.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd May, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 4,13,735, in the total earnings.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Blue Jacket and Tresillian entered and the s. s. Arbib Brothers left the dock yesterday. The s. s. Methley Hall and Reading also left on Tuesday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Uplands, Nizam, Florence, Red Cross, and Palmas entered, and the s. s. Crawford and St. Marnock left the dock yesterday. The s. s. Chingford and Virginia also left it on Tuesday.

FIRE.—A cart full of grass was being driven along the Frere Bridge, Grant Road, yesterday morning, when it suddenly caught fire in a most unaccountable way, and was soon destroyed.

A CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Sunkerdas Gopaldas, living at Khetwady, reports that whilst his son, aged 7 years, was playing in the street, in front of his room, somebody enticed him away to Grant Road, promising to give him mangoes, and there robbed him of ornaments, valued at Rs. 37.

SERIOUS TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Last night Ballajee Cushna, a Hindu lad, about ten years of age, was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, with his left thigh fractured. The boy, it is said, was running across the tram line at Kalbadevi Road, when he was knocked and run over by a tram-car. He is lying in a precarious state in the hospital.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—An inquest was held last evening, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at Chowpati, touching the death of a young Hindu. A police sepoy was going along Chowpati Road yesterday afternoon, when he saw the body of the deceased floating in the sea. The clothes of the deceased were found on the shore, from which it would appear the deceased had gone to bathe in the sea and been drowned. The jury returned an open verdict.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—An enquiry was held yesterday, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the morgue, into the circumstances, touching the death of Bala Narayan, a Brahmin, aged 35 years. At 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the deceased was found lying on the floor in the third-class waiting-room of the Byculla Railway Station. He was breathing heavily, and was very weak and ill. A railway policeman took him to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way. The jury returned a verdict of death from exhaustion.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Bickar Baloo, living at Lower Colaba, reports to the police the theft of Rs. 55 in cash from a box in his room on Tuesday last. Natha Umba, a carpenter, living at Peroo Gully, has reported to the police that one Goolam, who was living with him, stole Rs. 200, in currency notes and cash from a box in his room, and absconded to Ahmedabad.—Moosa Adumji, living at Serang Street, reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 709, from a cupboard in his room, on Tuesday night.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY ARTILLERYMAN.—The members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery learn with regret of the sudden death of another of their comrades, Gunner W. Douglas, at the European General Hospital yesterday. On receipt of the news at the head-quarters of the Volunteer Artillery intimation was sent round that a military funeral would be accorded to Gunner Douglas. This order, however, was countermanded later in the day as the doctors did not approve of a military funeral, the death being attributed to small-pox.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, at Gamdevi Road, touching the death of a child, 18 months old, named Krishna Mahadu, the son of Mahadu Dolatrao, a coachman, living at Gamdevi Road. About 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the mother of the deceased left the child playing alone in front of the house and went to the back of the house. On her return she missed the child, who was afterwards recovered from a well in front of the house. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT OF GOATS—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Pestonjee Byramjee *alias* Din Mahomed, a notorious character, was charged by Constable Wilmot before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with stealing four goats, one coat, and a *bundi*, collectively valued at Rs. 22, from the stable of the complainant, Ibrahim Khamsa. On Tuesday last the accused entered the complainant's stable in his absence and stole four goats, three of which he sold to a Mahomedan. The complainant on his return finding the goats missing reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused yesterday morning while trying to dispose of the fourth goat. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE FRAUDS ON THE ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, late assistant in the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Albert Buildings, Rampart Row, Fort, was brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on charges of criminal breach of trust as a servant, criminal misappropriation of Rs. 2,99,000 in cash and Government 4 per cent. paper, and fabricating false evidence lodged against him on April 30, by Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater, the Manager and Actuary of the Company. Mr Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, was present with the complainant. The prisoner, in the absence of his counsel, applied for an adjournment, the inspection of documents, &c., having yet not been completed. The prosecution made no opposition to the request, and the Magistrate, concurring, postponed the case till Tuesday, the 16th proximo, at 2-30 p.m.

IGNORANCE OF LAW NO EXCUSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hurst, charged Ramhans Demihans with having in his possession a pistol, one flask of gunpowder, and one box of percussion caps without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The accused who came to Bombay yesterday morning from Hyderabad was arrested by a peon in the Customs Department at the Byculla Railway Station, with a loaded pistol in his possession. The accused, in defence, stated that he was an inhabitant of Indore, and was formerly in the service of the Maharaja of Holkar as a watchman. He was discharged from his Highness's services four months ago. He bought the pistol at Hyderabad, where arms were openly sold to everybody. The pistol was loaded when he bought it. He was not aware that a license was required to keep a pistol. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 2, and ordered the pistol to be confiscated.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	2	7 a. m.	22	7
Teheran	27	12	36 p. m.	1	25
Suez	27	2	30 p. m.	0	26

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	9	..	2
" Madras	..	30	..	1

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Crauford, 1,497 tons, Captain W Eleney, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Evelyn, 1,529 tons, Captain A Steele, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general corgo.

THE Brig Keerata Rudren, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain J. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Schooner Paula, 234 tons, Captain P L Breymann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to H S Sidick.

THE steam-ship Inchborva, 1,487 tons, Captain W Thos Ashly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Savona, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain W C Taylor, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Florence 1,347 tons, Captain W B Ruddiman, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Malta, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain H. W. Bray, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jedda, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE steam-ship Blue Jacket, 1,403 tons, Captain J A Paull, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Tresillian, 1,569 tons, Captain R. Giles, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Palmas, 1,560, Captain John Evans, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Kistna, 480 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt. N. A. H. Budd, Lieut A. S. Stephen, Mr. E. O. Brounlow, Mr. J. R. Billimora, Mrs. Noel and infant, Miss J. Duffy, and 63 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Alexanders'n	A	F Muir & Co
,, Hajeen	1785	Crawford	B	K Nixon & Co
,, Gutenfels	1790	Thorman	C	Glade & Co
,, Hoosainee	993	Raffin	D	B & P S N Co
,, Adowa	1347	Paton	E	B I S N Co
,, Evelyn	1529	Steele	F	W& A Graham & Co
,, Poccasset	1734	Jenkin	H I	W& A Graham & Co.
,, Bendo	2280	Campbell	K	W& A Graham & Co
,, Crauford	1498	Eleney	L	Ralli Brothers
,, Surat	..		M	P & O S N Co
,, Aislaby	1799	Dennis	N	Morrison & Co
,, Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	O	Glade & Co
,, Iago	1550	Rippeth	P	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, St. Mornac	1951	Mundle	Q	K Nixon & Co
,, Tanjore	1404	Raffin	30 tons crane	Hajee Cassum.
,, O. Swestray	1550	Garnsworthy	alongside.	
HARBOUR WALL.				
,, Neera		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
,, Poonani		do.		do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h, 8m, 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Imaum	2706	Poland	1	E Bates & Co
,, Armenia	2218	Read	2	W&A Graham & Co
,, R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
,, Avola	2415	Newell	4	W&A Graham & Co
,, Gwalior	2733	Jephson	5	P & O S N Co
,, Nizam		Langbourne	6	P & O S N Co
,, Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Cape Colona	1767	Starkey	8	W&A Graham & Co
,, Eleanor	1228	Hill	10	W&A Graham & Co
,, Resolution	1224	Caseton	11	J Mackintosh & Co
,, L. Moor	1925	Lascelles	12	W&A Gram & Co
,, Khiva		Shumacker	15	Haji Cassum Joosub
,, A. Brothers	1738	Hill	16	E D Sassoon
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Ibis	H Cassum & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Florence (s)	Ruddiman	Malta, May 5.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jedda, May 14.
	Tresillian (s)	Giles	Cardiff, April 18.
27	Inchborva (s)	Ashly	Savona, May 6.
	Blue Jacket (s)	Paull	Cardiff, April 22.
	Paula (schooner)	Breymann	Mauritius, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Kistna (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Crauford (s)	Eleney	Marseilles.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, &c.
	Virginia (s)	Knott	Genoa, &c.
	Reading (s)	Guy	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Calder, Taylor, for Persian Gulf.
,, Evelyn, Steele, for Hull.
Brig Keerata Rudren, Nacoda, for Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nizam, for China, &c.
,, Palmas, for Antwerp.
,, Blue Jacket, for Antwerp.
,, Rajpootana, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Florence, for Antwerp.
,, Kapurthala, for K Coast and Karachi.
,, Tresellian, for Amsterdam.
,, Inchborva, for Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
22	Liddesdale s	Lawrence	Hamburg, April 13.
23	Lindula s	Allen	Bombay, May 14.
	Palamcota s	Jones	Singapore, May 12.
	Wing Sang s	Croix	Hongkong, May 8.
	Orient barque	Fervell	Port Natal, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.—Steamers Selene, Comilla, Lightning and Daventry, and barque Assumption.
May 23.—Steamers Kohinur, Congella, Rohilla, Orion, Clan Sinclair, Abeona and Kasara.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aislaby s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 39½ cwts indigo, H Z Sheeraza.
Armenia s—2,000 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co ; 870 cwts linseed, Jaitha Dhanjee ; 496 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell ; 44 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee ; 42 bales wool, O B Fakeerchund ; 95 bales wool, and 32 bales cotton, Nuthoo Laljee ; 12 bales cotton, and 46 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 24 bales wool, S Chimandass ; 220 bales wool, Nursey Khatao ; 242 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 42 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 503 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey ; 1,137½ cwts, myrabollams, Nan see Khairaz and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Evelyn s—1101 bales cotton, and 1,950 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Iago s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Oswestry s—21,912 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Eleanor s—1,900 cwts wheat, and 501 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri ; 27 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 20 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.
Redcross s—61,860 cwts wheat, 1,003 cwts linseed, and 14,681 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Brothers.
Gutenfels s—523 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed, and 300 cwts linseed, Otto Martin.

FOR ANTWERP.

Palmas s—4,002 cwts linseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, P Tokersee ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 840 bales cotton, and 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 310 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 925 bales cotton, Erusthausen and Co ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 305 bales hemp, Volkart brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 1,500 cwts rapeseed D P Botha and Co ; 990 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 20,000 cwts wheat, and 10,005 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Resolution s—260 cwts linseed, R Purshotum ; 410 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 283 bales hemp, Itcharam, Harjiwandas ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Blue Jacket s—2,400 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Dharse, Nanjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed. R Purshotum ; 21 bales hemp and 320 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 16,000 cwts wheat, and 8,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 4 000 cwts wheat, B Craig and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linsed A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 6,003 cwts rapeseed, F L Batiboi and Co ; 999 cwts popyseed, and 7,720 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Caledonia s—1999½ cwts linseed, Erusthausen and Co ; 9,900 cwts wheat F L Batliboi and Co : 14,500 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts rapesed, J C Bushby and Co ; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 2,004 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, 210 bales cotton and 4,000 lcwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Purshotum.
Florence s—2,480 bales cotton, 1,140 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,013 cwts rapeseed, and 41,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lammermoor s—150 bales cotton and 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 7,452 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Clan Graham s—4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.
Cape Colona s—226 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co ; 14,000 cwts wheat, and 12,006 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 5,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 999 cwts linseed, Vorkart Brothers ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Hajeen s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 3,998 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—2,280 cwts groundnuts, Beyts Craig and Co ; 1,386 cwts linseed, and 285 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Itcharan Harjiwandas.
Crauford s—1,389 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Avola s—600 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bendo s—220 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 cotton bales, The Bombay Co ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 6 cwts gum, Itcharan Harjiwandas.

FOR VENICE.

Bendo s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 399 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co ; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GENOA.

Imanum s—2,000 cwts teelseed, and 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Pocasset s—11,356 cwts grounduts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Tresillian s—14,000 cwts wheat, and 51,555 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—19 chests opium, The P and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Jamshedjee M Co ; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 13½ cwts sharkfins, M L Khatow ; 9 cwts cloves, Rawjee Coverjee, 43½ cwts bysabole, 24 cwts cadoo, and 68 cwts olibanum, Quay Lun Eaoo ; 30 cwts fennelseed Yue Lun Ching ; 12 bales twist, The Presidency Mills ; 172 bales cotton, K Hoormuckrai.
Nizam s—50 tons old iron, R Vullubdas ; 800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebraim ; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 300 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 105 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 40 bales cotton, M Shiolal ; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—33 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 107 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Nizam s—250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 100 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co ; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—102 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 185 bales cotten, Tata and Co.
Nizam s—59 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Virawa s—150 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.
Nizam s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF MAY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday, at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10 : 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·706	W S W	2	97·0	79·1	43	..	7·35	+1·08
Agra	29·726	S W	4	97·5	77·4	42	..	2·99	+1·35
Cawnpore	29·741	S S W	3	92·5	74·1	61	..	3·55	..
Allahabad	29·722	S E	2	95·9	75·1	60	..	3·50	+1·27
Jhansi	29·711	S	3	96·5	76.7	43	..	2·27	+0·72
Jacobabad	29·612	S E	2	111·3	78·7	35	..	5·00	+4·26
Karachi	29·729	W	15	92·0	79·2	76	..	8·28	+6·83
Ajmere	29·725	S	2	101·8	76·1	44	..	3·43	+1·89
Deesa	29·722	N E	6	111·5	79·2	31	..	0·70	+0·11
Rajkote	29·746	N W	12	106·9	75·7	77	...	0·87	+0·21
Veraval	29·731	W N W	10	85·3	76·8	83	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·715	S S W	6	102·9	76·6	39	..	3·20	+1·92
Indore	29·697	S	3	103·2	73·1	32	..	0·11	—1·26
Saugor	29·707	E	3	100·9	74·6	35	...	..	..
Jubbulpur	29 718	E N E	3	100·0	78·6	54	..	1·81	—1·39
Hoshangabad	29·714	E N E	7	101·4	81·6	92	..	0·73	—1·50
Khandwa	29·697	N	6	107·2	81·3	31	..	2·76	+1·01
Raipur	29·671	E N E	5	98·9	78·6	63	0·05	7·38	+4·12
Nagpoor	29·651	N N E	5	106·8	83·3	31	...	8·58	+5·23
Amraoti	29·650	E N E	7	107·8	82·8	39	..	3·32	+3·59
Akola	29·668	N W	5	108·7	75·3	22	..	3·99	+0·84
Surat	29·763	S	M	106·1	78·0	69	..	0·08	—0·44
Malegaon	29·715	N W	10	106·4	78·2	68	..	1·35	—0·76
Bombay	29·786	S S W	9	91·4	81·9	72	..	1·58	+0·26
Poona	29·774	W	16	101·4	73·9	60	..	7·06	+3·94
Sholapore	29·733	W S W	9	107·2	77·9	46	..	9·12	+6·09
Ratnagiri	29·783	W	7	91·4	73·4	72	..	1·33	—0·28
Belgaum	29·799	W	7	89·3	68·8	83	0·50	9·19	+3·63
Goa	29·805	W N W	9	91·0	83·0	76	..	1·96	..
Karwar	29·797	Calm	2	89·3	79·7	78	0·04	2·39	—3·27
Mangalore	29·844	Calm	2	90·8	76·9	68	..	2·59	—7·39
Calicut	29·834	Calm	4	89·8	75·0	77	0·05	12·15	—4·51
Cochin	29·852	S E	M	88·3	76·6	82	0·05	26·73	+0·59
Bangalore	29·811	S W	3	94·2	68·8	60	..	11·60	+1·68
Secunderabad	29·685	W	6	103·8	80·2	56	..	5·55	+1·29
Masulipatam	29·687	W S W	5	96·7	83·0	68	..	12·79	+2·30
Bellary	29·774	Calm	7	101·5	76·8	64	..	6·27	+1·58
Cuddapah	29·757	S W	..	105.2	83·9	55	..	4·37	—4·86
Madras	29·700	W	13	97·7	81·6	63	..	6·77	—19·72
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·754	W N W	8	105·2	80·3	61	..	13·72	—2·43
Negapatam	29·743	W	3	98·1	78·8	63	..	21·27	—14·45
Colombo, (26th)	29·845	W S W	15	85·5	79 0	63	0·01	55·48	+2·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slightly at Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Veraval, Neemuch and Raipur, but has increased elsewhere—briskly at Belgaum, Goa, and Cochin, and moderately or slightly at other places. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in Ceylon. Gradients to the southwards of latitude 16° are somewhat more steep than yesterday and are moderate to its north. The barometer reads above the average in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, at most stations in the Central Provinces and also locally at Neemuch, and below it elsewhere. Abnormals indicate the existence of a barometric depression to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay. Winds are north-easterly at Deesa, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Amraoti and Nagpur, south-easterly to southerly at Jacobabad, Allahabad, Jhansi, Indore, Surat and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong at Poona and Karachi, and fresh at Madras, Trichinopoly, Goa, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Veraval and Rajkot. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Poona and Malegaon, 16 at Secunderabad, 14 at Amraoti, 12 at Nagpur and Hoshangabad, and 10 at Karachi, Neemuch, and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature variations show a defect of 9° to 12° in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and 4° to 8° at Saugor, Jubulpore, and Raipur, and an excess of about 4° to 6° at Poona, Trichinopoly, Sholapur, Bangalore, and Deesa. The highest maximum was 111° at Deesa and Jacobabad. Nights are very cool at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Akola and Ratnagiri, while the departures elsewhere are small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at the most elevated stations, Belgaum and Bangalore (69°). Humidity has decreased largely in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Nagpur, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Neemuch, Indore, and Ajmere, and has increased generally at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and also at Calicut, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. The skies are partially cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast. Light to moderate showers are reported to have fallen at Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin and Raipur. Abnormals indicate the existence of a disturbance to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay, and the weather there is suspicious and probably very unsettled. On the Malabar Coast the winds are very unusual, and the weather appears to be rather unsettled there also. The isobars on the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin indicate the probability of light local showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The barometer has continued to fall in Northern India ; but it has risen in the Peninsula, Sind, the Central Provinces, and part of Burma. The distribution is similar to that prevailing during the past two days, but the depression over the Indus Valley is larger. The wind is variable in the West Coast, and strong monsoon winds are blowing over the south and east of the Bay ; north-easterly winds at the head the Bay. Calms and variable winds prevail in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and southerly to easterly winds in the Punjab. The mean temperature is above the normal in Burma, Bombay, and Madras ; below in the other provinces ; but the deficiency is less than yesterday, the highest maximum being 112 degrees, in Deesa. Rain has fallen in Bengal, Burma, the Circars and Malabar. The rainfall is moderately heavy in Bengal and Burma, but light.

GIRLS IN MODERN FICTION.

MRS. ALEXANDER, author of "The Wooing O't," &c., sends the following to the *Scotsman* :—

"Here's a metamorphosis ! " is the first idea of an elderly novel reader, looking back to the romances which charmed her early and maturer youth. How are the mighty fallen ! In the favourite novels of the "forties" the young girl was a delicate, not to say diaphanous creature—far removed from the vulgar realities of life, tenderly reared and carefully guarded from contact with the outer world, constantly under the watchful eye of "papa" and "mamma," and perfectly unconscious of her charms.

The appearance of the hero either agitated her with almost hysterical shyness, or if she were of the ferociously virtuous order and any enigmatical rumours against his strict propriety of conduct had reached her ears (and, by miraculous revelation, her understanding), immediately set up a cold and haughty reserve which quickly refrigerated the unhappy sinner, and penetrated through his several waistcoats to his inner consciousness.

It must be confessed that the angelic girls in fiction of that date, who never wavered in their devotion to the most tyrannical father or ceased to adore the most unbending mother, are somewhat limp inventions. They are so addicted to fainting when it was most essential to descend that ladder of ropes, or step into, that boat, or run away with Sir Somebody Something, who finds it all the easier to carry his helpness victim across his saddle-bow because she *is* insensible, that at length the desire to throw a jug of cold water over them becomes maddening.

Another bad habit of the girls in those works of fiction is the untidy way they did their hair : They never had but one pin in it, and that was sure to fall out or be playfully pulled out by the young girl's cherub of a nephew or imp of a pupil (if she were a governess), and then down comes a shower of golden tresses or a cloud of raven locks "softly dark as a summer's night." Raven locks were the fashion in fiction forty years ago.

The governess heroine afforded intense cumulative interest in those simple days. Heavens ! what indignities were heaped upon her devoted head. Squire Bovine Blunder bore the sterm head of the ancient manorial family, bullied her ; Dame Vinaigrette, his acidulated wife, prodded her with botkins—metaphorically. The scornful eldest daughter made her a but : the younger one, crossed in love and dying of decline, adored her : so did the youger children, who were given to crowning her with flowers in odd corners of the garden, when her hair generally came down again. The neighbouring wicked earl persecuted her with his base designs, and the son and heir stood by her loyally, and did her more harm than good thereby. When she did not die on somebody's doorstep on a snowy night, she comes off victorious all along the line—converts the squire into a meek saint, receives the last repentant breath of his wife, unmasks the double-dealing of the eldest daughter, and marries the adoring son and heir.

"Nous avons change tout cela." The Governess heroine of modern fiction arrives in her new home with a facinating rig-out of most becoming garments including an exquisitely fitting habit, and forthwith takes command of the household. At first she is gently suggestive to the mistress, piquantly argumentative to the master, fascinating to the children, and mysteriously stand-off with the son and heir, till she gradually draws all into her net, and leads up to some extraordinary *denouement*.

This, however, is only one branch of the subject. In "The Girl of Fiction" a gradual change may be traced from the days of Bulwer Lytton, Disraeli, Dickens, and Thackeray to the present. They have developed more and more of decision and character, together with some less admirable qualities ; the virtue of self-abnegation has disappeared altogether, being swallowed up by what the young ladies themselves would call individuality. The *ingenue* owes it to herself not to permit "father" to tyrannise, or "mother" to worry about rights of personal freedom. It is bad for the old people and annoying to the young.

The young girl of modern fiction piques herself on her common-sense, and disdains to undervalue her own stock-in-trade—I mean her good points—she even acknowledges that all her points are *not* good, but believes that on the whole she can strike a tolerable balance. She usually troubles herself a good deal about the problems of life, and believes more or less enthusiastically in sundry nostrums for the cure of various evils which abound in society. These she is given to enlarge upon to any listner she can catch.

Of these girls in modern fiction there are an immense variety of types. The High Church æsthetic girl, who goes to early service, fasts hard in Lent, spends her substance in church decorations and school treats, and worships the long-coated, energetic, ascetic curate who, by the way, is often a very fine fellow. They have heart-rending differences of opinion on points of faith and doctrine, and sometimes come to a tragic end ; for even in religious life the all-pervading tendency to independence inclines the female mind to resist even the dictum of that embodiment of power, the pastor lover !

The opposite to this type, the free-thinking girl, is less numerous, perhaps, than others ; still, she exists in a sufficient degree to deserve notice. She is generally troubled with exceedingly commonplace relations, whose orthodox faith is asserted in an aggravating manner enough to make St. Cecilia herself a Rationalist ; she is generally rather plain, but has wonderful eyes, and small, expressive hands. Her father is usually a very narrow-minded old gentleman of Conservative principles, respecting which he is rather indistinct, and his accomplished daughter makes mincemeat of him in argument, though the old gentleman is too British to know when he is beaten. The free-thinking girl sometimes marries a Communistic lecturer, and her end is rather uncertain. This type is often "one and indivisible" with the "strong-minded girl," whose pride it is to thrust aside the small elegances and attractions of her age and sex, and adopt masculine simplicity. Political and Socialistic gatherings where she occasionally speaks are her favourite amusements, and Mrs. Mona Caird her ideal woman.

Then there is the self-dissecting girl who is always striving to fathom her own nature, but somehow cannot satisfactorily, chiefly because it is not deep enough for her plum-line, and that very curious product of moderate fiction, the self-passionate girl. There were, of course, specimens of this description in the novels of forty or fifty years ago, but then they were warnings, not examples, and were properly punished in the last chapter.

Similar works in the "Eighties" present such young ladies as objects of sympathy and interest. Although once she has met that broad-shouldered, tawny-moustached, slightly brutal hero, she loses all natural regard (not that she ever had a great deal) for her parents, who become bores and impediments, for her brothers and sisters (unless, indeed, one of the former happens to be the chum of her lover), who cease to be endurable as companions, and for her friends, as "too tiresome for anything." Her sole occupation when not in the presence of the "conquering hero," is meditating on the splendour of his magnificent height and breadth, and I was going to add depth—only grand creatures of this description have not generally much "depth" to boast of—of his "witching horsemanship," his wonderful feats at polo, of his fascinating devilry, and his last rule speech.

Men of this description usually begin with rudeness, and require a good deal of love-making before they yield to the heroine's persevering "attentions." But she is so desperately in earnest that he gives in at last, and warmly reciprocates. Frequently as a mark of affection, he confides the story of his life to her, with many curious little particulars, including a couple of wives hidden away in different corners. Not his fault, you know—the women *would* marry him.

No matter, the self-passionate girl "is far too profoundly possessed by her all-conquering, absorbing love" (as she calls it) to stick at such trifles ; she is quite willing to become number three, and is only saved by the spasmodic action of the hero's rarely roused conscience and rarely exercised self-control. So, after an agonised parting and a large amount of kissing, hugging, clinging, and weeping, he disappears into the night (this sort of thing generally happens at night), and she is found lying apparently dead in the grounds or on the balcony by her tiresome mother or prying sister, and is with difficulty brought back to life, nor can I help thinking she is not worth the trouble. It must be added that this type of girl is not very often delineated, and when she is may generally be found in the lady novelist's pages. Men do not think much of her, either in fact or fiction ; passionate, wicked women they do describe, but not as heroines.

The childish, irrational girl is more common, with fluffy golden hair, sweet innocent blue eyes, and not altogether without heart. She inflicts much uninvited suffering on worthy, respectable men, who are her devoted slaves, but women see through her at once, and the more earnest among them long to shake her !

From all these, with what delight one turns to the natural, healthy, breezy "true blue" girl, not distractingly beautiful, not self-concentrated. Loving life and keen to enjoy, not too angelic in temper, able to take her own part with spirt, and to forgive heartily, tender to the old and weak, generous and sympathetic to young and strong, devout with the religion of self-respect, yielding true love when it is nobly sought, but too full of healthy life to be selfishly absorbed in it. Such thorough English girls as Anthony Trollope portrays. What man would not feel himself a lucky fellow if he could secure the life comradeship of one of these !

THE SUPERSTITIONS OF FISHERMEN.

FISHERMEN are firm believers, writes the *Ladies' Treasury*, in the powers of the "evil eye." Possessors of one of these noxious and ill-boding orbs of vision are truly objects of pity. Feared by their comrades they are usually shunned and avoided as a pestilence would be ; but encountered by chance, when retreat or flight is impossible, they are courted and flattered as courtiers flatter a king. Should their names be even uttered in conversation, they seemingly utterly incongruous words, "cauld iron," are promptly passed from lip to lip. The saying of "cold iron" originates from the belief that if warm blood be drawn from a witch her power to hurt you is past ; as cold steel in all probability, in times when people were less amenable to the law, was the weapon most commonly used for this purpose, the name of the weapon in these days has come to be considered a sufficient and only protection. In reference to this form of superstition I quote from Brewer :—"By drawing the blood of a witch, you deprive her of her power of sorcery." Glanvil says, "when Jane Brooks, the demon of Tedworth, bewitched a boy, his father scratched her face, and drew blood, whereupon the boy instantly exclaimed that he was well again." Shakespeare also says, in Henry VI.—

"Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch."

Formerly the first glance in the morning from an evil eye was considered sufficiently powerful to kill a man ; now the mere slow horrors of sickness, of ill-luck, of poverty, or of shipwreck, are the usual results expected to follow on its track. Many years ago the writer was thrown from his horse, receiving a severe blow, and at the same time so plentifully bespattering his hat and clothes with mud, that what had happened was apparent to the most superficial observer. Accosted a few minutes afterwards by a fisherman, he was asked had he met Morris. "Yes ; why ?" "Why Morris has——" slowly and with hesitation. "Has, has what ?" "An evil eye." And on leaving him the two words "cauld iron" were heard clearly and emphatically in the evening air. From that day to this there is little doubt the fall is ascribed to Morris, and doubtless, also, when the story is whispered from the one to the other, the unfortunate rider was either killed instantaneously, or died shortly afterwards from a painful and distressing death.

Clergymen are considered peculiarly unlucky men to have on board their boats by fishermen. The origin of this superstition comes from very early times, dating back to the time of Jonah and the days of Paul. Would not the crew have been lost, had Jonah not been thrown overboard, for then and not till then did the sea cease from raging ; and although no lives were lost in the memorable voyage of Paul to Rome, still was not the good ship run aground so that "the fore part stuck fast, and remained immovable, but the hinder part was broken with the violence of the waves."

The superstition that the colour or the name "White" is unlucky is one the origin of which seems wrapped in obscurity. A white stone a fisherman will never take as ballast in his boat ; he considers it is "hungry." But why hungry is not clear. Should one by chance get in among the other stones his lines will pay the penalty. Persons called Whyte are also considered to be peculiarly unlucky, and avoided as much as possible. "We were once fishing off the Broch, and had commenced to haul our lines, when our skipper began to talk of one Whyte. 'Wait until our lines are on board before you talk of him,' said one of the crew, and as sure as this knife is in my hand," said the fisherman, who was relating the mishap, "the words were scarcely out of his mouth before the lines, caught in the bottom, broke, and although we grappled all the rest of the day we never got them." As white signifies simplicity, truth, and hope, and as the Romans used in olden times to mark their lucky days with white chalk on the calendar, it is difficult to trace an origin for this form of superstitious belief. But the fact remains that at the name of white our fishermen are inclined to show the white feather, even to the extent of not going to sea. Another stone which is even more "uncanny" than a white one, being in fact considered dangerous to life, is a round flint stone with a hole worn through it, such as one occasionally finds by the seashore. These are above all others pre-eminently unlucky for some unknown reason, and must on no account be interfered with.

That hares should be objects of superstition with fishermen is by no means strange. From time immemorial it has been said and believed that witches transformed themselves into these harmless creatures, so we need not wonder if a hare run across a fisherman's path that he should instantly return to and seek the seclusion his cot affords for the rest of the day. Ellison, in his "Trip to Benwell," makes mention of this belief :—

"Nor did we meet, with nimble feet,
One little fearful lepus :
That certain sign, as some divine,
Of fortune bad to meet us."

A hare's foot thrown for mischief from the harbour mouth into a boat as it proceeded to the fishing has been known to cause its speedy return to port and a dead hare taken on board for food would neither be allowed nor dreamt of by any of the crew.

THE LATE MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.

MR. SULLIVAN met with several mishaps on the stage during his lifetime. Being once questioned on the subject he said :—

I have been nearly killed on one or two occasions. Perhaps the most serious mishap I ever had was in Drury Lane. It was during the great Shakesperian revival at that theatre. I was playing Richard III., and, I remember well, it was the 6th night of the performance. In the fight the gentleman who was playing Richmond got confused, paused, and then lunged at my face, the point of his sword entering my left eye. The rush of blood completely blinded me, and, of course, the performance was immediately brought to an end. The house was crowded at the time, and the audience waited for about an hour, until the doctor had examined me and given the assurance that there was some hope that no serious result would follow. They then left the theatre, and I was conveyed to my apartments at Charing Cross Hotel. I was compelled to keep my rooms for eighteen or twenty days, one room being necessarily entirely dark in order to aid the recovery of my sight. For a long time after I recovered my eye troubled me. It seemed as if there were continually lightning flashes blinding me, and, of course, the pain was intensified when before the footlights. Ultimately the pain became so intense that I had to consult the eminent oculist, Dr. Critchet, who after a careful examination of the eye, declared I had a lash embedded in the eyeball, like a fly in amber, and that it must have been carried there by the point of the sword on the night of the accident. "Doctor," said I, "what's to be done ?" His reply was, there was nothing to be done but for me to undergo an operation and let him take it out, which was arranged to be done on that day week. The operation was most successfully performed, without the use of either ether or chloroform.

CARRIED HOME FOR DEAD.

"On another occasion," continued Mr. Sullivan, "I was shot on the side of the face, and carried home for dead. I was playing in the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh. The character I was representing was supposed to have committed a murder and to be endeavouring to make his escape through a window at the back of the stage, to prevent which two persons were appointed to shoot him. The business was that on the report of the guns I was to fall backwards, roll down a flight of stairs in sight of the audience, stagger to the front, and when near the footlights to fall and die. One of the two persons appointed to shoot me when escaping through the window did not do so, but subsequently, as I lay at the front of the stage, knowing I was the person he should have fired at a minute before, and remembering that he had not done so, raised his gun and gave me the whole contents in my face. As I lay writhing on the stage the public considered that I was acting well that night until one of the audience shouted out, 'He's shot ! he's shot ! look at the fire in his face.' It was then seen that the fine acting was a little too real, and the curtain was immediately lowered. This terrible accident very nearly cost me my life, and laid me up for fully three months."

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

"I had just got well from my Edinburgh accident," went on Mr. Sullivan, "and had concluded a six nights' engagement at Kilmarnock. The engagement was so successful that we were requested by the management to stay another six nights. On the intervening Sunday I started by the mail-car, with the intention of spending the day in Ayr. When about half-way there the horse bolted, and, after running some distance, fell, upsetting the car, throwing the driver out on the one side, and myself right in front of the wheel on the other. The wheel immediately came dash against my shoulder, smashing my left arm, and passing right over my back. It was a miracle my spine was not broken, but they say," said the actor, with a smile, "that those who are born to be drowned will never be hanged, and after many weeks I made a complete recovery, and was enabled to renew my work again."

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 5 P.M.

A GREAT WALKING CONTEST OF ONE HOUR between MR. ARTHUR HANCOCK, the 50 MILES CHAMPION WALKER, who will attempt to walk 7 MILES WITHIN the hour, against Six Picked Men of the King's Own Yorkshire, by kind permission of the Officer in Command.

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Re 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

RICH PARIS MANUFACTURE, Crepe Silk Embroidered, Gent's Ties, extremely elegant. An Assortment forwarded on approval.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

J. BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS, Collard and Collard Pianos, and Pianos by all the best makers at low prices for cash.—33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—(For Import) an ENERGETIC SALESMAN, with A-1 connections. Only experienced men need apply, stating salary expected to "COMPETENT," care of this Paper.

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 1st of June, 1891.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand circular fronted, strong, and light miniature BROUGHAM, side shut, Rs. 200. Apply PESTONJI M. NARELWALLA, No. 1 Ash Lane.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of hand Organs, and keep all spare repairing and tuning materials in stock. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ONE nearly new SWISS COTTAGE TENT, and 1 Sleeping Pal, belonging to the Estate of the late M. C. Leckie, Esq., and several other Tents will be sold on the Oval, opposite Wellington Fountain, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—Fresh sweet Turkish delight, "RAHAT LOOKUM," at T. SGUROPOLO and Co., 26, Medows Street, opposite the Catholic Church, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Apartments, airy and commodious, available at special rates for the monsoon. For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

TO BE LET.—For Offices and Residence, SECOND and THIRD FLOOR HOUSE, No. 8, opposite the Bombay Bank. For rent and conditions apply to HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANI, old Memon Moholla.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, from 1st June 1891, the commodious and airy residential CHAMBERS, at 39, Elphinstone Circle, over Tod, Durant and Co.'s Office, comprising 2 large Public Rooms, 4 Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, fitted with the latest Sanitary Appliances. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Well suited for a chummery.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

DOG BISCUITS, as supplied by us to the Bombay, Poona, Meerut and Ootacamund Hunts, &c. 28lb. tin, Rs. 4. PEARSE and Co., Practical Biscuit Makers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THIRD LOT OF GENT'S LACE BOOTS FOR MONSOON SEASON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Another lot of gent's lace boots, (brown and black calf leather) specially made for monsoon wear.

Each one pair will be put for sale for the convenience of the buyers.

The boots will be on view on the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 28, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

1 case white checks.
2 „ „ doria.
8 „ „ shirtings.
2 „ coloured union cloth.
2 „ „ cashmere cloth.
3 „ „ muslins.
3 „ grey shirtings.
2 „ „ medapollams and jacconets.
4 „ „ piece goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 28, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHARA TANK STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on the undermentioned dates, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Thucker Lalljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Doongersey, and Jadowjee Jairam, carrying on business under the name of Messrs. Doongersey Ganjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thucker Jadowjee Nathoo, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in the indentures of mortgage, dated 8th February, 1890, and 22nd August, 1889, respectively, the following property.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1891, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.

All the piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenement or a chawl standing thereon, situate in Goollam Mohideen Subhedar or Khara Tank Street, on the south side thereof, and on the east side of Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2641 and under new No. 9653, under old survey No. 939 and under new survey No. 4362, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 79-81.83, and Khara Tank Street No. 1933, and street Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and ward No. 1782, and bounded on the north by the said Goolam Mohideen Soobhedar or Khara Tank Street, on the south by the sweeper's passage, on the east by the chawl of Bora Noorbhai Boodhabhai, and on the west by the Chimna Butcher Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, May 28, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

THERE was a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 95⅛; but no further alteration took place in the market rates of discount; and about £400,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 106. The price of Bar Silver remained at 44⅜d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value, but with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent. higher, at 4·88 dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent., say to 94¼; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·31.

The only fresh news regarding the General Produce Markets through Reuter, is a correction in the last price of No. 1 spot Soft White Wheat in Liverpool, making it 8s. 4½d. per cental ex-quay.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday for spot and arrival American Cotton, and dull for East Indian, the total sales having aggregated only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot prices were still the same as on last Friday; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for May and May-June deliveries, and 1-32d. up in all the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady; but quotations for 7 lbs., 8¼ lbs., and 45in. 9 lbs. Grey Shirtings come 1½d. lower; and 1d. for 54 in. 11lbs.; 3 and 5½lbs. Madopollams being ½d. lower. 40s Mule Twist is quoted by Reuter at 7⅞d. per lb. in error, apparently, for the last previous rate of 8⅜d.

Prices of Cotton were quite unchanged in New York yesterday at 8 15-16 for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 8·81 cents. for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, making the figures to date compare as undernoted with those of the two preceding seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	6,000	2,100	2,700
Three days' do.	16,000	6,300	4,300
Since 1st Sept. '90,	6,708,000	5,710,300	5,456,900

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.	8,18,933
„ „ Branches......	„ „	2,79,659
Other Deposits....................	Dec. „	31,45,496
Government Securities	„ „	59,411
Loans	„ „	5,82,365
Bills Discounted	„ „	4,79,128
Cash with other Banks	Inc. „	1,62,095
Cash and Currency Notes........	Dec. „	6,11,296

The withdrawal of the considerable sum of 31½ lakhs from Private Deposits, which is the most prominent feature in the Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon for Monday, is not indicative of any change in the abnormally easy position of money here this season, having been doubtless due to the necessity of making provision for private financial requirements during the three business days during which the Banks have been closed for the late holidays. For, as will be seen from the above figures, the other items which go to mark the movement in the trade demand show a material falling off since the date of the previous return; the diminution in the Cash Balance having also been partly counterbalanced by a considerable accession to Government Deposits, leaving the net decrease at only some 6 lakhs.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been passing here again to-day in this staple, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. Altogether, 2,850 bales have changed hands of which 1,200 bales, made up of 400 Dharwar, at Rs. 172; 300 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 160; and Nugger, at Rs. 172; and 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 174, have been bought for export; local spinners having taken 1,650 bales of which 500 were Broach, at Rs. 184-8; 300 Oojein, at Rs. 156; 200 Akote Ginned, at Rs. 159; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 155; 200 Wudwan, at Rs. 172-8; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 171; and 50 Joria, at Rs. 143-52 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has not been more doing to-day than the moderate business which was passing yesterday, and the market has remained steady in tone; but rates have hardened a little, and we quote half an anna higher, all round, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-3-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 5-2-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	„ 4-13-0	„
Red Delhi....................	„ 4-9-0	„
Hard Yellow..................	„ 4-5-0	„
Red Ahmedabad............	„ 4-12-0	„
Hard Red.....................	„ 4-3-0	„

SEEDS.—Only a few small transactions have transpired, and the feeling in this market has been quiet, but quotations are quite unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,597	bales.
Wheat	96,688	cwt.
Linseed	14,322	„
Rapeseed...........................	4,913	„
Gingelly.............................	516	„
Poppyseed	1,431	„
Groundnuts	1,336	„
Castorseed	1,707	„

FREIGHTS.—Although this market was nominally closed for the late holidays, a good deal of business was actually done. Three steamers for May, June, and early June loading have been fixed at 27s. 6d. per ton; and two June steamers at 27s. per ton; rates for these positions having been well maintained up to date. May rates, owing to over-supply of tonnage, have declined 6d. to 1s. per ton, and June rates have also been weaker to-day.

EXCHANGE reopened this morning quiet but steady at last Friday's closing quotations of 1s. 4 25-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but Merchants' Bills coming out freely, an advance of 1-32d. was established, and a considerable business was done, though, at the close, a little irregularity prevailed, pending the receipt of news regarding the allotment of Council drafts to-day. There has been but little enquiry for Bank remittance. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 4 25-32d. to 13-16d.	per Re
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 23-32d. to ¾	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs 3 do. ...	1·80	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the earlier part of the day, at some advance on last Friday's closing rates, 106 3-16 for Fours for Money and the coming Settlement, and 105 15-16 for the 30th June Account, having been quoted at one time; and before the close a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was obtained, the final cash price for Fours having been 106¼. For the other denomination, 107½ is still nominally quoted.

SHARES on reopening have shown little change from their position before the holidays. Mill Scrip may be called a shade easier, and Press Shares quiet at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah........................	3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	4-10¼.
8¼ „ „	5-10¼.
40s Mule Twist.........................	0-7⅞.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4¾d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ per cent. „	75⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106
Bar Silver	44⅜

The sum of about £400,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 26.

10 p.m.	83·4

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·4
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	88·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAM—May 27, at Khetwady, Ardeshir Dady Street, opposite Mr. Kavasjee Manekjee Ashburner's Agiari, Jeejeebhai, third son of Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, and grandson of Dinshaw Edaljee Lam, aged 22. Funeral at 7 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELMERICK—May 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of C S Delmerick, of a son.

PYNE—May 19, at Rai Bareli, the wife of R Wodschow Pyne, of a son.

MORRISON—at Mhow, May 11, the wife of Major R H Morrison, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KIRKHAM—BEATY.—April 30, at Lahore, by the Right Reverned Doctor Emanuel, O C, R C Bishop, assisted by the Reverend Father Fabian, O C, R C Chaplain, and the Reverend Leo, O C, Percy Albert Douglas Kirkham, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Baluchistan, son of the late G F Kirkham, Esq., Royal Artillery, and grandson of the late Colonel S L Douglas, R H A, to Kathleen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Frank Beatty, of Lahore.

DEATHS.

BOYLE—May 18, at Lucknow, Maria Boyle, widow of the late Andrew Boyle.

EVANS—April 5, at Palosi, of pneumonia, contracted on the Black Mountain Expedition, Major E. R. Evans, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 39 years.

GRANT—May 16, at Rawal Pindi, Catherine, infant daughter of Major H G Grant, Seaforth Highlanders, aged 3 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1891.

To get three thousand seven hundred miles of unbroken railway communication at a cost of thirty lakhs of rupees may seem too good to be feasible; but it is within reach if the commercial public will only urge Government to undertake the very modest outlay that is required to bring about so large a result. The general idea can be easily indicated with or without the railway map. A few weeks ago the metre-gauge line which the Gaekwar has made from Mehsana on the Rajputana-Malwa line, to Viramgaum on the Wadhwan section of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, was opened for traffic. The main purpose of the new line, as it must have presented itself to the Gaekwar, is to open up communication between the Kathiawar system and his Highness's territories in North Gujerat, giving them any easy access to the Kathiawar ports. The Mehsana-Viramgaum line, however, does more than that. It brings Rajputana into easy intercourse with Kathiawar, and connects the three hundred and thirty miles of railway in Kathiawar with the more than two thousand miles included within the Rajputana-Malwa system. The connection, however, is for the present broken by the short stretch of broad-gauge line between Viramgaum and Wadhwan, the point at which the metre-gauge system of Kathiawar commences. The hiatus will be filled up by laying down a third rail, and in the interest of all the lines concerned it is to be hoped that this will be done without unnecessary delay. Now at the other end of the Rajputana system, and beyond it, an almost similar set of conditions is to be found, and they have to be dealt with in an almost similar way. The acquisition four years ago of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway carried the Rajputana-Malwa two hundred and fifty miles farther eastward, giving it a right arm almost as powerful and important as the left arm, which stretches north-westward to Ferozepore. The Cawnpore-Achnera Railway has, under the energetic and capable management of the Bombay and Baroda Board, more than doubled its former earnings as a State-directed line. But it is, as we have said, in the same position at its eastern extremity as the interposition of a few miles of broad gauge between Viramgaum and Wadhwan has placed it in at its western extremity. There are metre-gauge lines beyond, separated from it by inconsiderable sections of broad gauge, and which at a very moderate outlay could be brought into direct communication with the Rajputana-Malwa system. Recently, for example, the Rohilkund and Kumaon Company completed a metre-gauge line from Lucknow north-westwards to Bareilly. The line has a run of two hundred and seventy miles through a country capable of yielding good through as well as local traffic. But at both ends this line is in contact with broad-gauge systems, and though a large traffic is being carried on between Rajputana and Oudh, in spite of this disadvantage, a much larger one would be developed if the conditions were altered.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, who have shown creditable energy in discussing this and other questions of commercial concern, have urged upon Government that the obstacle to a full use of the Lucknow and Bareilly line should be removed by laying down a third rail between Lucknow and Cawnpore. The distance is only forty-five miles, the cost would be inconsiderable, and the advantage, locally and in a larger sense, would be important enough to justify a much greater outlay. A short line in another direction would bring the Bengal and North-Western into unbroken connection with the Rajputana system. At present the Cawnpore and Lucknow section of the Oudh and Rohilkhund extends about fifty miles beyond Lucknow to Bahramghat, on the Gogra river. Thence to Gonda, the nearest point on the Bengal and North-Western, is a break of thirty-six miles, which the management of that line have long been anxious to fill up. Their idea, it is understood, is to bridge the Gogra, and convert the Bahramghat-Lucknow section into a metre-gauge line, a condition precedent to this, we suppose, being the transfer of that part of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Bengal and North-Western Company. Such a scheme brings into view the countries beyond, and large possibilities of interchange of traffic. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce was almost romantic in its conceptions of future traffic development when it coupled the linking up of these broken chains of communication in Oudh and the parts adjacent, with the schemes for connecting Assam with Burmah. The idea of an unbroken line from Verawal and Porebunder to Mandalay appeals somewhat to the imagination, and need not trouble us here. But in considering a modest scheme for securing direct communication between the Rajputana system and the Bengal and North-Western, it should at least be remembered that that line is now amalgamated for purposes of administration with the Tirhoot State Railway, so that the amount of traffic to be interchanged would be important.

A survey of the railway map of Oudh and the country beyond shows that the dominant railway characteristic there is a provision of lines falling short of completeness only by a few short breaks of line or gauge. The district is served by the Tirhoot Railway, about two hundred and sixty miles in length; the Bengal and North-Western, 376 miles; the Lucknow, Sitarampur, and Bareilly, 270 miles; the Bareilly-Pilibhit, 36 miles; and the Rohilkhund and Kumaon, 55 miles. We have shown how easy it would be to bring the Bengal and North-Western into easy communication with the existing metre-gauge lines in Oudh. The whole question may be summed up in this fact—that 3,700 miles of metre-gauge railway are severed into four disconnected sections by the interposition of an aggregate of a hundred and twenty miles of broad-gauge lines. A strong case, we apprehend, might easily be made out for removing these obstacles to uninterrupted traffic—as strong a case as could be made out where the reverse conditions prevail, and a broad gauge line is prevented from fulfilling what the Americans would call its "manifest destiny," by the interposition of a short section of narrow gauge. The merits of the respective gauges are not in any way involved, and we may trust to the good sense of all who may have to consider the question not to look upon the discussion as even the dying echo of the battle of the gauges. The three thousand seven hundred miles of metre gauge, for which it is asked that they shall develope their traffic under natural conditions, are a great fact, and whatever prospect there may have seemed to be at one time that any large portion of them would be re-laid on the broader gauge has for the present at all events disappeared. It remains, therefore, only to make sure that the traffic which finds its natural channel upon this system of railways shall be freely and fairly brought within their reach. The present distribution of gauges is profitable to no one. These short sections of broad gauge, besides hindering the traffic of a narrow-gauge line, earn little for themselves or for the systems to which they belong. The through traffic which already finds its way along them in spite of all discouragement, is slower and costlier than it need be, and is carried on under unnatural and economic conditions. Government, we believe, will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that these breaks in the line of metre-gauge communication can be filled in without encroaching upon the interests of any of the broad-gauge lines. It is not an invasion of broad-gauge districts that is asked for. If it were, we may be quite sure that the Secretary of State, who has the best of reasons for holding the balance evenly between the two interests, would come readily to the rescue of the threatened interest. It can scarcely be said that a new traffic would be called into existence by the measures asked for. The result would rather be to develop an existing traffic—the interchange, for example, of sugar and rice from Oudh, with salt from Rajputana, which has long been carried on—than to create a new one. And this, we believe, can be done without diverting from the existing broad-gauge lines any of the through traffic that legitimately belongs to them. To object, in these circumstances, to the laying of a third rail on the Oudh and Rohilkhand between Lucknow and Cawnpore, would be as unreasonable as for the Bombay and Baroda to object to connecting the Rajputana and Kathiawar systems by laying down a third rail between Viramgaum and Wadhwan.

IT has sometimes occurred that gallantry has gone long unrewarded, but as an instance of the promptitude with which really conspicuous acts of bravery are acknowledged the case of Lieutenant Grant may be hereafter quoted. A London telegram in another column announces that he has received two steps of promotion and the much-coveted Victoria Cross. It was very much doubted whether the peculiar circumstances of the case were such as could be held give him a technical claim to the honour, and the point was discussed with some warmth in quasi-service papers. But Lieutenant Grant's position at Thobal was such that either he must succeed or be annihilated. Until his brilliant achievement was made known it was held to be a certainty that his force had been cut up. And if the thrashing of a couple of thousands by a handful of eighty men was not the outcome of "conspicuous bravery," it would be difficult to define the term. Our contemporaries at home were loud in their praises of Grant, comparing his achievement with that of Lieutenants Bromhead and Chard at Rorke's Drift. As a matter of fact we imagine it was a feat far superior to the latter. At Rorke's Drift they were men who must fight or be speared running. They determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible; at Thobal a solitary British officer sent by error with a company of sepoys and left entirely to his own resources in a hostile country, engaged in what he must have felt was a next to futile task. It is impossible to over-rate his services to the Government of India at that critical moment before forces of sufficient strength were on their way to Manipur. General Sir George Chesney, in his speech at Simla, foretold that his reward would be an adequate one, and that this is not more than his due will not be disputed by his brother officers in India. Lieutenants Bromhead and Chard were awarded the Victoria Cross and promoted Captains with the brevet rank of Majors. This was in June 1879; Bromhead being four years, and Chard seven, in attaining full majority. There may be an error in the telegram; if not Grant's deeds have been accounted more meritorious than theirs and his reward is greater.

WE recently transferred to our columns a condensed and as it appears not altogether accurate version given by a service paper of Sir Charles Dilke's lecture on military expenditure in its relation to the problem of Imperial defence. The summary in question represented the lecturer as making an uncalled-for reflection upon the efficiency of our blue-jackets and marines when he spoke of the regular troops trained in England for service in India as the best produce of the country. It was also argued that his views upon fortification were anything but sound if he considered the protection of the coaling stations would be better secured, and with greater economy, by a land force than by the navy, seeing that, however strongly fortified, coaling stations could not hold out if their communications were cut by sea. Further the lecturer was accused of being very wide of the mark in speaking of Australia as defending herself. All this criticism, obviously based on some brief summary of a long lecture, was itself wide of the mark. In the first place the lecture was on the "land forces," so that the blue-jackets and marines were wholly excluded from its purview. On the second point, Sir Charles Dilke expressed himself as in favour of fortification and land defences which would enable the coaling stations to take care of themselves in the temporary absence of their naval defenders. But he held that our command of the seas is essential for all purposes, including the defence of the coaling stations. These latter obviously should have land defences, so that the ships may not be eternally tied to them. In regard to the third point, it is true that Australia undertakes to defend herself so far as the land forces are concerned. The naval defence is in part provided for by the Colonial Governments under an arrangement with the Imperial Government, which undertakes to supplement colonial efforts in that direction.

IT is understood that Mr. C. W. Richardson will shortly obtain an appointment in the Mofussil, and that the vacancy in the Presidency Police Courts will be filled by Mr. W. Webb.

DR. T. S. WEIR, the Health Officer, has issued a notification urging that as a means for protecting the public health at this season, all water used for drinking purposes should be boiled and filtrated afterwards on cooling. Great attention should be paid to the boiling of the water intended for human consumption.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ujain writes to us that a man of influence, named Bulwantrao Booti, died there on the 20th inst., after having been arrested by the police of a neighbouring State on a warrant charging him with being the author of certain defamatory letters, for the publication of which two persons are now undergoing imprisonment. The man was unconscious when brought to the railway station, where bail was given for him to the amount of Rs. 2,000.

A JUBBULPORE correspondent writes:—A flight of locusts *(Acridiæ succinctum)* alighted at Jubbulpore on the afternoon of the 23rd inst. After a halt of about a couple of hours and after stripping the trees of their leaves took their departure N. E. almost by the same route they arrived from. The swarm was not so large as on a former occasion. The total eclipse of the moon on the 23rd inst. was very plainly seen. The first contact began at 9-45 p.m. Since then the days and nights have become cloudy and the heat has been much modified. Our correspondent says "we are pulling through the hot weather remarkably well." The "Pachmari Sky Races" begin on the 26th and close on the 28th.

SENHOR POCAS FALCAO, the New Chief Justice of Goa, took the usual oath before the Minister in Lisbon, and was to leave for India at once.

ON Saturday night a sailor named Fenton, who had been drinking heavily, fell in the street in Calcutta, fractured his skull and died shortly after admission to the hospital.

THE case in which several Bhramos charged the *Bunganobasi*, vernacular paper, with libel, has come before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Goodly and Mr. Array were the counsel on either side. The court was densely crowded by spectators at night. On the application of the counsel for the defence the case was adjourned.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 16th May was 173, against 208 and 191 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 10. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 6 and 10 in the two preceding weeks. The number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 64 and 16 respectively, against 81 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·8 per mile per annum, against 23·9, the mean of the last five years.

THREE Mahomedans, charged before the Deputy Magistrate at Calcutta with the murder of a co-religionist on Saturday last, were acquitted, the medical evidence having proved that the man died of cholera. The Magistrate sanctioned the prosecution of the complainant, who is a brother of the deceased, for bringing a false charge. In the wholesale poisoning case among Chamars in the Dhurumtollah bazaar the police arrested two men, Sunnoo and Jito, and on Saturday placed them before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Sunnoo formerly belonged to the gang, but owing to frequent quarrels between him and Dahoo, one of the victims, culminating in Dahoo trying to poison him, he left the place. Dahoo followed and severely thrashed him. Sunnoo vowed vengeance and, inducing Jito to act as his accomplice, it is alleged, poisoned the food of the men, resulting in three deaths, two narrowly escaping. Two men escaped to their country, but were arrested and brought down to Calcutta on Saturday. They were remanded, pending the result of the inquest.

BEFORE Queen Victoria ascended the throne she had to devote a great deal of time to her studies. These she pursued with a fair amount of diligence, though she would sometimes attempt to display her independence by refusing to act according to the rules that had been laid down for her benefit and guidance. On one occasion, whilst learning the pianoforte she objected to an exercise that had been put before her. She was told that although the lesson might seem dull, yet it was necessary that she should go through it before she could become mistress of the piano. "Then what would you think of me," she asked "if I became mistress at once?" The princess was told that that was impossible: there was no royal road to music. "Oh there is no royal road to music, eh?" repeated the princess. "No royal road! and I am not mistress of my pianoforte? But I will be, I assure you! And the royal road is this." Whereupon she closed the piano, locked it and took out the key. "There!" she continued with a smile, "that's being mistress of the piano. And the royal road to learning is never to take a lesson till you're in the humour to do it." A few moments afterwards to show that she spoke more in fun than in opposition to the wishes of her tutor, she unlocked the piano and sitting down, resumed the interrupted lesson.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—We noticed yesterday that the Punjab Government contemplates the necessity of an organised campaign against the locusts, *if* the swarms now infesting the Punjab lay eggs which produce other swarms in July. Now, we have had the locusts with us for two years; they breed twice a year; and lay about 100 eggs. Of the orginal swarm, each pair produced 100; before the end of the year, supposing that half died without laying eggs, the original pair were responsible for 2,500. The first crops of the year, giving the same liberal allowance of 50 per cent. mortality before reproduction, would swell the number to 62,500; and the second crop this year will be 1,562,500. Thus at a very moderate computation the Government campaign will have to be conducted against an enemy which is about a million and a half times as numerous as it was the spring of last year. The policy of masterly inactivity does not apply to locusts.

THE proverbial silver spoon was certainly found at birth in the mouth of Mr. Bruce, the manager of the Royal Court Theatre, Liverpool, and one of the directors of the Carl Rosa Opera Company. He has come into prominence quite recently. With the exception of two or three, he must not blush now to be written down the foremost theatrical manager out of London. When Carl Rosa died, Mr. Bruce found himself joint executor with Augustus Harris. He is familiarly referred to as Daddy Bruce. He is a facsimile of John Bull—short, and broad set. His facial characteristics may be noted within easy distance of these words. It is opposed to his temperament to fall out with anyone, so he frequently falls into poetry. His advertisements are often tuned to rhyme. He is perennially genial. It isn't necessary to know him first to find him all right. There is no question of his ability. He has lifted the Court Theatre from a house of melodrama —a minor Adelphi—to the rank of the leading dramatic and operatic temple in the city.

CAN you give me any account, writes a correspondent of the New York *Book Buyer*, of that sister of Tennyson to whom young Arthur Hallam was betrothed at the time of his death? Did she afterwards marry, and whom? Alas! for poetry and sentiment, says *The Daily Chronicle*, the young lady did marry—a Captain Jesse; and their son, who bears the suggestive name of Arthur Henry Hallam Jesse, is a clerk in the Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House. It is interesting to note that Henry Hallam, the historian, made his son's betrothed an allowance; which curiously enough, he continued even after she had married.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby run at Epsom to-day :—

Common	1
Gouverneur	2
Martenhurst	3

LATER.

Eleven horses started in the race for the Derby. The betting at the post was 11 to 10 on Common, 11 to 1 against Gouverneur, and 50 to 1 against Martenhurst. Common won by two lengths. A heavy shower fell which obscured a good view of the race.

HONOURS FOR LIEUTENANT GRANT.

The *Gazette* contains a notification that her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant Grant for his conspicuous bravery and devotion in advancing and with the greatest intrepidity, capturing and holding Thobal against a large force of the enemy during the recent rising in Manipur. The notification further says that Lieutenant Grant inspired his men with equal heroism and for his services he is also promoted, first to the rank of Captain, and then to that of Major.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

In the House of Commons last night the Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question, said he was not aware of any change regarding the rent of the Burma Ruby Mines. There was no intention, he said, on the part of the Government to remit this portion of the Indian revenue, but he declined to undertake that such a remission would not occur without the House being previously informed.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES QUESTION.

Mr. Goschen stated in the House of Commons yesterday that a Newfoundland Bill drafted by the delegates from that Colony to enforce the *modus vivendi* in regard to the French Treaties limits the duration of the Bill to one year, which, he said, owing to the treaty provisions in force with France, the Government was unable to accept.

The Government, Mr. Goschen added, was willing to hear the Newfoundland delegates at the Bar of the House of Commons.

THE STRIKE OF PARIS BUSMEN.

PARIS, MAY 27.

The demands of the Paris omnibus employés who went out on strike the other day, have been granted by the Bus Company, and the strike is now at an end.

ANOTHER PORTUGUESE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A telegram received to-day from Lord Randolph Churchill, dated Capetown, states that Portuguese soldiers at Delagoa Bay have assaulted and wounded with their bayonets two British subjects. Lord Randolph considers that to prevent further outrages, the immediate occupation of the coast by the British is imperative.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

Kajoo, the murderer of Mr. Grimwood, was hanged on Monday morning at Manipur. Besides the Goorkha guard, there were about two hundred present. After execution, the body of the deceased was taken away by his friends.

The Bishenpore detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas, under command of Lieutenant Norie, arrived at Manipur on the 25th.

The Silchar dak is running now daily into Manipur. Two military posts have been established at Kala Naga and Kanpum, the Silchar garrison supplying the former, and Manipur the latter. Each post has a strength of one native officer, two havildars, two naiks, and twenty-one sepoys. Supplies for one month, and one hundred rounds of ammunition per rifle are kept in reserve at each post.

The trial of the Jubraj is to commence about the 1st June. He will have the assistance of a British officer in his defence.

THE AKAZAIS.

The Akazais have submitted unconditionally, so they have been allowed to return to their lands and villages, provided there is no interference with our posts when the bulk of the force returns to India. Two native regiments and half a native battery will be left to occupy Seri and the lands of Hashim Ali and the still contumacious Khan Khel, who are Hashim Ali's own particular section of the Hassanzais.

The right wing of the 32nd Pioneers move to Nimal, to open up the road *via* Nimal to Oghi on the way homeward

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 27.

Gungaram Bhow's case was resumed to-day before the City Magistrate.

The first witness examined to-day was Chitambar Mudelliar, Chief Constable, Poona Cantonment Police, who, when called by the Court, gave evidence similar to that given by Inspector Guider yesterday. He said he arrived on the scene a few minutes before the inspector, and found a big crowd opposite Babaji's shop in the Main Street. When the inspector arrived the shop-door was opened. Witness said that on entering the shop he found Gungaram alone with a wound on his forehead, bleeding. The room was in darkness, and a light was brought in. The police escorted Gungaram to the police-station to protect him from the violence of the crowd ; but Gungaram was not in custody. Witness took nobody's statement that night, and made no enquiries, as nobody lodged a complaint with him. From the information the inspector gathered on the spot, witness had no reason to believe that an offence had been committed. He heard the Borees tell the inspector that nobody had seen the alleged thief enter or leave the complainant's premises. Witness had also subsequently made inquiries, and had found that no policeman had entered complainant's house that night, and removed Gungaram to Babaji's shop.

Mr. Guider was next recalled and cross-examined. He repeated the statement he made yesterday, but differed in one point from the Chief Constable's statement. He said that when he first entered Babaji's shop he found Gungaram and a policeman inside ; the latter was standing near the door with a light in his hand. This policeman's name is Shriputty, who is now in the hospital. Mr. Guider said he did not at that time ask the policeman how he came there, but he had subsequently asked him to account for his presence in the shop with Gungaram, and that Shriputty had told him he went there with other policemen on hearing an uproar. Shriputty denied having gone into complainant's house that night and removed Gungaram from there to Babaji's shop.

Moosaji, the complainant, was recalled and cross-examined. He hesitated a great deal when Mr. Mehta questioned him.

The cross-examination had not been completed when the Court rose.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

CONCERNING woman's suffrage a suggestion has been made to me by a lady which is worth considering. She argues that, since politics are only the nation's housekeeping in all its branches, and since many of these branches belong especially to women, they might be allowed to have a parliament of their own to deal with those branches. This seems practical, provided we can define their sphere of work. They would, for instance, take over the conduct of the private house, with all that belongs to it : the wages of women and children ; the hours of their labour ; the training, engagement, treatment, and wages of domestic servants ; the management of streets ; and quantities of things which such a parliament might take over, if they were a practical and sensible body and capable of seeing, not only where reforms are wanted, but what reforms to introduce. But would they prove practical and sensible ? We can only point to the school boards, where women have sat ever since their foundation. What is the verdict of those men who have sat with them ? Are the women recorded to have advanced the cause of education by any measure or proposal whatever ? Did they, for instance, in London, do anything to stop the shameful jobbery and scamping of builders and contractors ? Have they proved themselves equal in business capacity to the men ? The answer to these questions is that one finds here and there a woman of exceptional business capacity, but that the average woman is a hindrance to public business.

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The Parliament of woman would begin, I think, by doing for the streets what the vestries and police ought to do, but will not do. They would keep them clean, to begin with ; they would stop the begging and the bawling in the streets ; they would make the organ-grinder go where he is wanted—to the streets of the poor ; they would give costermongers a street market in every quarter, and prohibit their hawking about the street. The man who yells " Milk, oh !" would be imprisoned for a long term of years for a second offence. The wretch who shouts " 'Orrible murder, speshal !" would be treated without any mercy. Then, the smoke-consuming Acts would be enforced, so that the great cities should breathe a purer air. The streams would not be defiled. The engines would no longer be allowed to screech and scream. Children would not be suffered to go about begging. Dissolute and drunken parents would be deprived of their children, yet made to maintain them. The ringing of church bells would be regulated and abbreviated. Then, the hours of labour as applied to women and children would be enforced with a resolution which would strike awe into all employers. The law of divorce would be put upon a larger basis. In fact, as said above, there is an immense quantity of work before such a Parliament.

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The first danger is that of legislation. Nothing, to the feminine mind—and to the mind of the feminine man—seems so easy as to make a law. " Let us," they say, " make a law immediately." Certainly. And, then, who is to enforce the law ? Appoint inspectors. Certainly. And, then, who is to inspect the inspectors ? For instance, there is a law about the hours of work. This law, on occasion, that is, when the employer wants to work beyond the time, is habitually disregarded. If a girl were to complain, she would lose her situation, and the employer would be fined five pounds. We have beautiful laws about the building of houses. There are also inspectors. What happens ? Go into any suburb you please where they are building. Look at the rotten foundations, the crumbling sand they call mortar, the rickety walls. Where are the inspectors ? Or we have most wholesome laws for the consumption of smoke. Go anywhere you please and see the smoke pouring forth in great volumes. Who cares for the law ? It is, you see, the difficulty of enforcing laws, not the difficulty of passing them, that makes reform so slow. To make a repressive law is an extreme measure which is only to be adopted when public opinion is ripe, and the mind of the nation is in favour of that law. Before that happens, lawyers, and newspapers, and interested persons talk of the freedom of contract, of supply and demand, and of the sacred rights of the individual. If, therefore, the Parliament of Women, when it begins, is wise, it will work on existing law until opinion ripens. And without legislating, a great deal may be done.

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Without waiting for this Parliament, however, we can do a great deal on the lines indicated above. In addition, we could, if we pleased, immensely simplify the management of the house. For instance, why should every house have its own cook, its own kitchen, and its own elaborate and wasteful preparation of food ? If a certain number of houses were to unite, they could have one cooking establishment, an immense kitchen for all, a place where all the dinners could be prepared and sent out in covered trays, as is done for many French housekeepers by restaurants. They might even have one " service" establishment for so many houses, where they would do the cooking and the washing, and from which they would send out housemaids to sweep and clean and make the beds, and boys to clean boots and knives and run errands. The whole servant question would be answered by this arrangement. All that need be done at home would be the making of the tea and coffee. The servants wanted would be no more than parlour maid, lady's maid, and nurse. And the dinners would be enormously improved. I do not suppose that there would be any saving by this plan, but it ought to cost no more. All would depend upon the matron or housekeeper of the Service House. Of course, there would be a different tariff or scale, according to the rent, and the place would be run, not for profit, but to pay its expenses.

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One Mr. Bellamy—the man who wrote on " Looking Backward,"a book of note—has ventured a second attempt for fame ; a " Marriage Experiment " is its name. " What experiment ? What do they do ? " You shall hear it all in a word or two. In a certain land of the distant west—Bellamy says so, and he knows best—the marriage knot is a running noose, easy to tighten and easy to loose ; they tie it to-day, and to-morrow untie, without the pretence of a wherefore or why ; just for a whim of her ladyship's mind ; just for a weathercock change in the wind ; just for a chill in the lover's gaze ; the mere suspicion of wicked ways ; the jealous wrath of a fevered brain ; a longing for somebody else's swain ; for this and for that, and for nothing at all, the ladies get rid of the marriage thrall. As for the babies, they all go straight to the motherly, sisterly, fatherly state. Beautiful nurses in snow-white caps, mechanical robes and machine-made laps, receive these innocents, never to share the spoiling effect of a mother's care. And " Oh ! " the women cry, " for the change, at our own sweet will to roam and to range ! Such mighty developments of soul ! Such an uplifting of womanhood whole ! Such education of heart and brain ! To choose and to choose and to choose again ! Oh ! highest and loftiest and noblest lot, to tie and untie, and retie the knot ! " This the experiment fine and free, that Bellamy sends us over the sea. Yes. And when beauty and passion are done, when there's no more laughing and no more fun, lifeless and lonely their days will crawl, with never a husband left out of all ; never a lover and never a child, and the days will be cold and the winters wild. Yet 'tis somewhere away in the distant west ; Bellamy says so, and he knows best.

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The Fraud who glorifies the art of fiction by pretending to be the brother of a novelist, has found it convenient to leave Philadelphia, as the electric telegraph enabled the papers to say unkind things about him. A letter from an unknown correspondent reveals some curious little facts about this young gentleman. He is an Englishman undoubtedly, with an English accent, and is an actor down on his luck. Some parts of England he knows very well—Cambridge, for instance. He says he has a book coming out containing his experiences in Africa and elsewhere. If they are only truthful, these experiences ought to be very interesting. Well, the poor young man has probably done himself about as much harm as he could by this little personation, because it will follow him and dog his footsteps. Let him stand aside and make way for the next Fraud. He will be, probably, the father of Mr. Gladstone, or the real heir to the Marquisate of Salisbury.

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The greatest dinner of the year, the function at which are gathered the largest number of distinguished men, with the smallest number of the obscure, is undoubtedly the annual dinner of the Royal Academy held on the Saturday evening before the galleries are open to the public. The dinner is served in the great room, which accommodates about 250. It is always attended by the Prince of Wales, and, generally, as on this occasion, by other princes. This year there was a great display of Royal Highnesses. They sit on either side of the President, and behind them stand the scarlet footmen, very gorgeous to behold. Next to the Princes come the Ambassadors, and then the Ministers. As for Knights of the Bath, of St. Michael and St. George, of the Star of India, and other noble orders, they have to sit at the lower table among the Generals, Admirals, Royal Academicians, and men of letters. But they all wear their stars and their collars, so that with the blaze and glitter of the decorations and the colours of the pictures on the walls, there is a much more noble show than can be made even by my Lord Mayor with his men in green and gold and his vast array of plate. The company invited begin to assemble an hour or two before the dinner, in order to get a really private view of the galleries. Short of having them all to one's self, there is no better chance of seeing the pictures. As soon as the Prince of Wales arrives, dinner is served ; and when dinner is finished, the speeches begin. Nobody is a more courtly or a more polished speaker than the President. He utters the most graceful sentences with the finest ease. I think that he must have caught this special charm from the eighteenth century, on which true artists are so fond of dwelling. Indeed, it was a very fine time for manners and for dress and for luxury, if you had money enough. He proposed by turns the Queen, the Prince, the Army and the Navy. The Prince replied in his usual plain and sensible way ; his voice is good and can be heard over the whole hall. He referred to the Naval Exhibition which he had just opened, and he was not too long. The speech of the evening was, however, Mr. Goschen's, and a very excellent speech it was, carefully prepared and full of eloquent sentences and incisive hits and unexpected fireworks. The speeches lasted till midnight ; but then a Royal Academy dinner only comes once a year, and a man must not be expected to be invited very often in his life. " Music and the Drama," *i.e.*, Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Henry Irving, took the place this year of "Literature and Science." I should have preferred the comprehensive toast of " All the other Arts," which would have embraced Music, the Drama, Acting, Poetry, and Fiction.

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In looking about the room one could not but observe that, though there are many arts now practised, fine arts and minor arts, this supreme honour of being able to attract such a gathering of men distinguished in every branch—men from the Church, from the Bench, from the Bar, from the College of Physicians, from the College of Surgeons, from the Royal Society, from the Engineers, from the architects, from the Universities, from literature, from journalism, from the stage, from music, from the Army, from the Navy, from the Colonies—belongs to the art of painting alone. It is true that there is a gallery of sculpture, but it is painting which has made the Academy what it is. When, I thought, looking round at this splendid company, will literature be able to call together such a gathering ? We did pretty well last year, when the authors dined together, two hundred strong, but the outside world did not flock to us as it does to the painters. We envy not the Academy one jot of its splendid position and its power. It has earned, and it deserves, the whole. But one sighs for the time when literature will be able to put on the like splendid robes of authority and respect, and to stand among princes like the President and the members of the Royal Academy.

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I once knew a very wise man—wise, that is, in something within his own limits. He was a working man, and was already old when I made his acquaintance. On the subject of demonstrations, processions, and Hyde Park meetings, he held very clear and precise doctrines. He maintained that if you want a thing carried, the best way to put it off indefinitely—to prevent it being carried—is to organise an immense demonstration in favour of it. Why ? Because the working man thinks when he has expended all the energy required to march with flags and a band, to listen to speeches and to shout, that he has done all that is required. He does not understand that these things are only a beginning, and not a part of the real work at all. " Government," said my friend, " ought never to interfere with the right of demonstrating. It's the biggest safety-valve in the whole country. If the men knew, they wouldn't demonstrate, but they would act. They would elect members pledged to carry their measures, or at least pledged to try. But they demonstrate ; and those of them who care anything about the cause, believe that the battle is won when they have got a ' proceshun ' a mile long. Things as they are may sleep in peace so long as the men demonstrate." Last Sunday reminded me of my old friend's wisdom. It was a big demonstration. And next ? And how much nearer are the men to their Eight Hours by Act of Parliament ?

THE CARLYLE MANUSCRIPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Accuracy, they say, is the soul of all literary research. Permit me, therefore, to correct an error which has crept into your article on the Carlyle manuscript. You state that the important note accounting for the absence of the ninth lecture on " Rabelais and Voltaire " is signed " T. C. A." in the exemplar seen by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. This is not so. The initials there are " J. C. A.," while they are " T. C. A." in the Bombay copy only. Now, Chisholm Anstey's Christian name was " Thomas," so that this discrepancy proves not only that our copy is more correct, but that it is the *original*, for the reporter can by no possibility be supposed to have blundered about his own initials. One thing more, Sir, and I have done. I complained in my first letter that this interesting literary curiosity was allowed to lie on a shelf in an open press, and suggested that it should take its rank with the other MSS. in the Society's possession. I am now very much gratified to learn that the book has been removed from its old surroundings and taken care of like others of the same class.—Yours, &c.,

S. H. H.

THE GILLESPIE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in your issue of the 23rd instant that it is proposed to devote the surplus, after providing a suitable monument to the late General Gillespie, to starting a Challenge Cup amongst the Regiments in this Presidency at the Annual Rifle Meeting. Firmly as I believe in the immense importance of affording every sort of stimulus and encouragement to musketry, I think most of your readers, whether Military or Civilian, will agree with me that the efficiency in shooting of the bulk of the Army is in no way increased by all these costly Challenge Cups, which are competed for by the chosen few in each Corps. Knowing General Gillespie, as we did, I am sure, we should do more honour to his memory, and far more good to the service, the interests of which he had so much at heart, by giving the surplus to some hospital, or deserving military charity, of which there are so many in urgent need of funds. For my part I should be very sorry to see my subscription applied to such a superfluous object as the proposed Challenge Cup.—Yours, &c.,

SUBSCRIBER.

25th May.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 6 p.m. on Friday, 29th.

Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday, 28th.

THE REPAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL LOANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*A propos* of the representation of the Bombay Municipality to the Viceroy regarding the duration of the period in which the Tansa debt should be repaid, will you please allow me to offer a few remarks upon the question as it presents itself from a stand-point not taken up by the Municipality. The complaint against Government is that the period for the repayment of a portion of the Tansa loan has been reduced from 60 to 40 years, thereby increasing the annual amount of the sinking fund to be set aside. If figures are stated in juxtaposition, the effect of the orders will be presented in a concrete form, and it will be easy to see whether the action of Government has hampered the Municipality by imposing needless restrictions to the detriment of the present generation, for the benefit of future generations of taxpayers. In presenting the figures, it will be necessary to separate the annual interest liability from the annual liability for a sinking fund. The figures will then stand as follows :—

	Amount of loan.	Amount of sinking fund.	Amount of interest.	Total yearly charge.
Effect of Government orders to repay portion of loan in 60 years	Lakhs. 47	13,292	2,35,000	2,48,292
In 40 years	76	62,913	3,80,000	4,42,913
Total	123	76,205	6,15,000	6,91,205
Original intention of Municipality to repay loan in 60 years	123	34,786	6,15,000	6,49,786
Difference (*a*) more for 40 years	Nil.	41,419	Nil.	41,419
(*b*) less for 20 years			3,80,000	3,80,000

Without interest ....(*b*) = 380,000 × 20 = 76,00,000

(*a*) = 41,419 × 40 = 16,56,000

Net difference in favour of Municipality by operation of Government orders 59,44,000

At the first glance these figures would seem to support the position of the Municipality that by requiring the present generation to pay annually for 40 years a sum of Rs. 41,419 more than would be paid if the full amount of the loan were paid off in 60 years, future generations benefit to the extent of Rs. 380,000 for 20 years ; but in coming to such a conclusion, it is assumed, that the present generation has, in the case of a work such as the Tansa, a perfect right to fix, upon future generations. such liability as the present generation may deem proper. Such a claim, however, is altogether inadmissible. The representation shows that there were less costly schemes of water-supply which would have sufficed for the requirements of the city for a considerable time. There was, therefore, no necessity for undertaking such a huge costly work. But if a work which provides more than is needed for the present, as well as for the necessities of the future, is undertaken by the present generation, that generation must be prepared to pay for its luxury, and is under an obligation not to require future generations to pay more for the work than they would have to pay were the work initiated by them, instead of by the present generation. Judging from the present value of Government of India securities and the fact that the value of those securities has been raised by the reduction in the rates of interest on British consols, it may safely be predicted that in the very near future money will be obtained at a very much lower rate than 5 per cent. by the Bombay Municipality, for the solvency of which Government is responsible by the Municipal Act. If, then, money can be obtained in the future at a cheaper rate than at present, the existing generation of taxpayers can have no right to enter into contracts binding future generations to pay high rates of interest for lengthened terms of years. Moreover, the sinking fund has been calculated upon the assumption that it will earn interest at 5 per cent. Such an assumption has no justification, for it takes for granted that holders of valuable security earning high rates of interest will readily part with them, and it is only by purchasing their own bonds that the Municipality will be able to earn 5 per cent. for its sinking funds. If, then, 5 per cent. is not earned by the sinking funds future generations will have to make good the difference in the rate of interest actually earned, and the rate of 5 per cent., and as the sinking funds increase in the future, a very heavy additional liability from which the present generation will escape, will be imposed upon future generations. It is needless to say that the present has no right to bind the future in this way, however great a boon the Tansa works may prove to be, and if the future must by the necessity of the case inherit some obligation, the present must do what it should to lighten the burden. It being clear that the present generation may not do just what it chooses, Government, therefore, which is finally responsible for the solvency of the Municipality and is the guardian of the rights, not only of the present, but of future generations, is bound to interfere to protect itself and to preserve intact the rights of the future.

Has Government interference been more mindful of the interests of present and of future taxpayers, or has it unnecessarily hampered the Municipality ? is next to be considered. It is difficult to say on what principle Government ruled that 47 lakhs should be repaid in 60 years, and 76 lakhs in 40 years. The division may be purely accidental, or may be due to the fact that the second instalment of the loan (30 lakhs) was taken up at a premium, thereby proving that the Municipality could obtain plenty of money on easier terms than a contract to pay interest at 5 per cent. for 60 years. Whatever may be the reason, however, the practical effect of the action is to be considered. There is no doubt that the limitation of the period in which 76 lakhs were to be repaid did not prevent 75 lakhs being obtained from capitalists on favourable terms. Only a moderate additional yearly liability for a sinking fund was imposed on the present, and future interests were benefitted to some extent to compensate them for paying higher rates of interest than what may be ruling rates in the near future. There is nothing reasonable in this, nor does it hamper the present generation, as stated in the representation. The Municipality was originally prepared to pay 5¼ per cent. interest on the whole loan, or Rs. 61,500 per annum for 60 years, more than it will now pay, and surely the representation is incorrect in stating that when it was decided to carry out the project, an additional yearly liability of Rs. 41,419 was not anticipated, and that its imposition has seriously deranged the calculations of the Municipality. At any rate the subsequent conduct of the Municipality has completely shown that the additional liability could be easily undertaken, for notwithstanding its imposition, the Municipality has freely borrowed money at high rates of interest for works costing over Rs. 20,000, the money for which could easily have been obtained from current revenues. It even now intends incurring for 40 years an annual charge of Rs. 47,000 for the New Municipal Offices, against a yearly charge of Rs. 16,800 in the past—a difference of Rs. 30,000 per annum.

The extravagance of this arrangement cannot be defended, and it must be remembered that at the time Government decided to impose the additional yearly liability of Rs. 41,419 for Tansa, the Municipality had refused to sanction more than 8 lakhs for the new Municipal offices, nearly the whole of which amount was in hand. The cost of this building has been raised to 15¼ lakhs, and though the Municipality did not consider that thereby it was burdening its finances, yet it seriously urges that the additional liability imposed by Government before this burden was undertaken has completely upset its calculations. The inconsistency of the plea is transparent, but the Municipality is indifferent to consistency in its arguments. Moreover, the Municipality at once has added Rs. 1,39,867 to its annual liability for the Tansa works, owing to the original estimate having been exceeded by 24 lakhs. If this unexpected burden can be met, surely it cannot be maintained that such a small burden as Rs. 41,419 has seriously deranged municipal finance. The truth is that the Municipality cannot advance any sound argument, and falls back upon such as are specious. Nothing has been said of the duration of the last instalment of the loan (24 lakhs) now wanted to complete the cost of the Tansa works. The duration of that debt did not enter into the calculation when the work was first undertaken, and its duration must therefore be determined by other considerations. Its repayment in 40 years will only impose an extra present liability of Rs. 13,080 per annum against a saving of Rs. 1,20,000 for 20 years, and the imposition of this small extra liability cannot be considered serious. If, however, relief is to be granted, such relief certainly should not take the direction sought in the representation, *viz.*, that sanction should be given to make the fifth instalment of the loan which has already been taken up for 40 years, payable in 50 years, and the sixth instalment in 60 years. Of course, the holders of the loan (fifth instalment) will be delighted to extend the time for repayment by 10 years, for it will put a considerable sum into their pockets at the cost of the taxpayers present and future ; but there appears to be no reason why the interests of the taxpayer should be sacrificed in this way. In the case of the sixth instalment, it would be more advantageous to insert a clause in the conditions of the loan, that it is liable to repayment or conversion at the option of the Municipality, such option being exercised when the Municipality finds itself in a position to borrow money on easie terms than at present.

This is the only way in which relief to municipal finances can be given without imposing heavy burdens on the future. There is no doubt the financial condition of the Municipality, owing to its reckless policy of borrowing large sums of money at high rates of interest, is becoming critical, and unless the Tansa water brings in a revenue which will materially aid in paying off the debt incurred on that account, taxation will have to be increased to the maximum limit fixed by law. The financial position will not be improved by continuing the policy of borrowing for small works, and no future loan should be floated without a condition that it will be converted or repaid at any time the Municipality find it convenient, *i.e.*, at a time when it can obtain money more cheaply than it does at present.—Yours, &c.,

F. C. B.

THE MAHOMEDAN AND THE BUNDLE OF CLOTHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The first question that strikes an unbiassed observer after a perusal of the extraordinary story published in a native paper, and quoted by you this morning, is, whether it was not the imperative duty oe the individual who heard the first story about the bundlf to ascertain the facts about the information which he received before communicating it to Colonel Wilson or even to Mr. Craigie. It is very easy to run up to the police or to the parties concerned with all sorts of hearsay information which may eventually prove groundless ; but the first duty of every informant, if he be really earnest in serving a good cause, is to fortify himself with some authentication of what he is about to communicate. Now the question is, did the editor of the paper take any steps to verify the statement which was made to him by a Mahomedan, and to place himself in possession of authentic facts in support of the statement before he went to inform Mr. Craigie or the police ? According to his own version he seems to have done nothing of the kind. It appears clear that what he did at the first impulse on receiving the information was simply to convey it to the police, and leave to them to ascertain the facts. One might say that he was not bound to do so himself ; but then, Sir, he has no right to complain as he does now in his paper, if the police afterwards declared that they investigated the matter and found no truth in it. An informant may claim the credit of having done an act of kindness in conveying his information to the proper authorities as he heard it ; but he is not in a position to contradict the authorities, when they say, after due enquiry, that the bundle of clothes he talked about could not be found, and that it had no existence.

He seems to contend that his information was based on positive proof ; but if the bundle was in existence why did not he take the proper precaution of satisfying himself as to its existence by ocular proof ? Why did he not get a personal inspection of the bundle and note its contents—before directing the attention of the police to it ? And if he neglected this simple precaution, what grounds has he now to doubt the report of the police made after an inquiry ? His dark hints and innuendoes against the police would have received some weight if he had made himself sure of the facts. And the very fact of his want of confidence in the police ought to have afforded him a stronger motive to see the bundle for himself, if it really existed.

The parcel of clothes, according to the statement, was easy of access to him. The man who had pledged it to a Marwadi came to him personally and was ready, nay actually offered, to show it to him if he only accompanied the former to the Marwadi's shop. Nothing was easier under the circumstances for him than to go to the shop at once, and to see the bundle in existence. Even obtaining the actual possession of the bundle was not a difficult task, for it is said to have been pawned with the Marwadi. Many sensible Parsees are of opinion that the fund has been prematurely started for they say and very rightly too that all public measures should be stayed till after the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest. But, though prematurely started, the fund could not have been more profitably utilised than in redeeming from the Marwadi this bundle of clothes, which if it had really existed would have not only proved the theory of outrage, but also led to the surest, easiest, and most successful detection of the perpetrators of that outrage. The question now is did the bundle really exist ? The police say, " No."—Yours, &c.,

A KEEN OBSERVER.

INFLUX OF EUROPEANS INTO ZANZIBAR.

THE following extract from a letter from the Acting British Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, No. 160, dated the 13th April, 1891, has been received by the Bombay Government on the above subject :—

During the last few months many cases have occurred where persons without any resources have come to Zanzibar seeking work, but have failed to find it, for work is most difficult to obtain by strange Europeans in this place, where, too, the privations involved by want of means are only too likely to produce the most baneful effects upon their health.

2. In order to prevent, as much as possible, a further influx of such individuals, who often have to be relieved as distressed British subjects, thus entailing expense on her Majesty's Government, I have the honour to request that you will suggest to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that a notice should be exhibited at the docks to the effect that all Europeans are earnestly advised not to come to Zanzibar or Mombassa, unless work has been previously assured to them.

This has been resolved upon.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were also present Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. A. M. Dhuramsee, Mulji B. Bharbaya, and K. M. Shroff.

THE FALL OF A CHAWL.

The Commissioner in a memorandum to the Committee reported the fall of a *chawl* at Curry-road, the damage being estimated at Rs. 15,000, and the cause of the fall unknown.

Mr. Kabrajee considered that the cause of the fall ought to have been stated.

Mr. Carroll said that doubtless the Executive had a general idea of the cause of the accident, but they were perhaps unable to state particularly which pillar of the building first give way and caused the fall, and, therefore, they refrained from stating definitely what the origin was.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, stated that there was a rumour abroad that the owner intended to bring an action against the Municipality for the damage sustained, as it was stated that he had been refused permission to lay down a drain.

The matter was ultimately referred to the Commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the collapse.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TANSA WORKS.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in accordance with notice of motion, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish progress reports of the Tansa water-works, and to inform the Committee as to the probable date of bringing the water into Bombay.

Mr. Shroff said, in support of the motion, that he had visited the works a short time ago, and from what he then saw he considered the idea existing in some quarters that the water would be available in the winter or early next year, would not be substantiated. Some of the tunnels were far from completed.

The Chairman thought the water would arrive about July next year and Dr. Hormusjee said it would be March.

Mr. Shroff, continuing, said he was aware that it had been officially stated that the water might be expected next March, but it had been presumed from the reports of the expeditious manner in which the work was being carried out. He was given to understand that probably next summer would pass without the water being available.

The motion was adopted.

There was no other business of interest.

THOSE who saw Barry Sullivan in " Richard III." never forgot the ferocity with which he fought in the last act. Perhaps his most fierce successor in this particular scene is Mr. F. R. Benson, the young Shaksperean actor-manager. When Mr. Benson some months ago played the tragedy at the Shakspere Theatre, Liverpool, he created a tremendous stir in the house as he slashed swords with Richmond. His onslaught was so frenzied that he worked the house into a state of panting, feverish excitement. A gallery god who kept cooler than others said, " Mitchell and Slavin ain't in it."

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

SOME very contradictory evidence was brought forward at yesterday's sitting. The sepoy Arjun, who it will be remembered, told the story about having his attention drawn to the Tower by seeing papers flying about, was recalled. His first statement to Mr. Craigie was that he had seen one girl fall, and then the other seemed to be thrown by a person he could not recognise. Mr. Frere asked Arjun if he had never told any one that he saw two or three persons on the top of the Tower seize one of the ladies by the leg and throw her over. He denied having ever made such a statement of the kind to the Coroner, to Mr. Craigie, or to anybody. Two witnesses, formerly examined, were, however, recalled, and they said Arjun had told them he had seen three persons throw one of the Parsee girls over the balcony, she having been seized by the legs and lifted over. The Mahomedan, Abdul Kadur Mahomed Hoosain Khan, clerk in Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani's office, who created a sensation last week by his statement that he had seen and recognised Aslajee on the top of the Tower struggling with the two Parsee girls, was called and examined by Mr. Frere, who informed the Court beforehand that his evidence would not throw any light on the case, as he would have to call witnesses who would contradict it. Abdul said he had been up in the Translator's Office at the High Court, and in order to correct his watch, went on to the verandah to look at the Rajabai Tower Clock. The clock then struck half-past three. He was just returning his watch to his pocket, when his attention was drawn to the two Parsee girls on the top balcony. One was holding the other, who, he said was " trying to fall down." He then went downstairs, without telling any of the clerks in the office as he passed through, of what he had seen, and on reaching the foot of the Tower, found two Parsee ladies had fallen. He wanted to go up the Tower, but was restrained by a peon in his office. He then walked away, and as he again looked up the Tower, he saw and recognised the same Parsee he had seen on the top of the Tower with the Parsee ladies wiping his face and chewing *pan-supari*. The witnesses who are to contradict this statement have not yet been produced. The inquiry is adjourned till Friday. The following evidence was taken :—

Cooverbai, wife of Shapurjee Sorabjee Engineer, residing in Cowasjee Patel Street, and mother of the witness Nawazbai and Serinbai, being sworn and examined by Mr. Craigie, deposed : I recollect Saturday, the 25th April, the day on which the Parsee ladies, Buchoobai and Pherozbai, fall from the Rajabai Tower. I also recollect my two daughters Nawazbai and Serinbai leaving the house that afternoon about half-past two. I knew where they were going, for they had got my permission to go to the Rajabai Tower. My brother Cowasjee and brother-in-law Ardeshir accompanied them. Until they returned to the house about 4 o'clock I saw no more of them, and then they all came home together.

Then after they returned tell us what happened ?—When they returned I was downstairs with my sick mother. They all went upstairs, and a little while I followed them. I then found Nawazbai and Serinbai asleep. Cowasjee was also sitting there, and I asked him why the girls were sleeping, and Cowasjee told me when they had been on the top of the Tower he saw two Parsee ladies, whom when he came down, he found lying on the ground dead. Seeing these two bodies the girls Nawazbai and Serinbai were terribly frightened, so much so that he had to lead them home when they lay down and went to sleep. They remained sleeping until lamplight, when they woke up, and Nawazbai asked for a drink of water. I gave it to her, at the same time asking her why she had gone to sleep. She said she had seen two Parsee ladies on the top of the Tower, and when she came down she found them lying on the ground dead. She was very much frightened, and when she came home she went to sleep. My mother was very ill in the house at this time, and my attention was very much engrossed attending to her. She died about six days afterwards.

Mr. Frere had no questions to suggest.

Sorabjee Bomonshaw Kapadia, B. L., of the Bombay University, and Vakil of the High Court of Bombay, was next examined.

You heard the statement made by Manockjee Aslajee here to the Coroner and the jury that you pointed him out to the witness Nawazbai. Is it true or not ?—It is entirely untrue.

You also heard him say, you pointed him out to the witness Ardeshir ?—Yes.

Is that statement true ?—No. I have at no time drawn the attention of these children to Manockjee Aslajee.

By the Jury : Did you make any gestures or motions with your eyes ?—No. I never looked at Aslajee on coming into the hall, I looked straight in the direction of the Court, and had no idea he was seated anywhere in the Court.

Do you consider it unprofessional to tamper with witnesses in that way ?—It is unprofessional. I am quite sure about that ; and I never brought the children into Court before the day of their examination ; and I never spoke to the witnesses or gave them any description at all of Manockjee Aslajee.

Awabai Pestonjee Framjee, examined by Mr. Craigie, said : I knew the two deceased, Buchoobai and Pherozbai. They were both great friends of mine. I remember the 25th April, the day on which they fell from the Rajabai Tower. I met them on the day previous to that near the Church Gate Station about 4 o'clock, and went for a walk with them. As we walked along we talked about the Rajabai Tower. Pherozbai said as she had never visited the Tower before, would I accompany her to-morrow or next day. I replied I had to go to a marriage the following day, and so could not go with her. Buchoobai was with us and heard the conversation, but did not say anything about it. Both ladies were very cheerful at that time, and were in good spirits. Nothing else passed between us about the Rajabai Tower.

This closed the evidence Mr. Craigie had to bring forward.

Arjun Rama, the sepoy in the Registrar-General's office, was further examined by Mr. Frere.

You remember telling the Coroner that you had seen the ladies thrown over the Tower, and that you had seen three persons on the Tower ?—I remember telling Anandrao Gopal that I had seen the ladies thrown from the Tower, and said I had seen two or three persons.

Did you say you saw two or three persons throwing the ladies or did you not ?—No ; I did not say that. I said I saw two or three persons on the other side of the Tower from where the ladies were.

You remember what you said to Antone Francis D'Miranda ?—Yes ; I remember.

Did you tell Miranda there were three men and two females ?—Yes, I may have said to him ; there were two or three persons on the east side.

Did you say there were three men and two females ; one of the ladies seized hold of the rails, and the men lifted her legs up and threw her over ?—No ; I did not tell him that.

Did you notice any difference in size between the men on the north side, and the persons on the east ? —No.

Anandrao Gopal Khambheta was then further examined by Mr. Frere.

You remember what the last witness told you what he saw on the clock-tower ?—Yes.

Is it correct that he said he saw two or three persons " throwing " the ladies ?—Yes, that is correct. I am positive on that point.

And will you tell me why you did not tell the Coroner that when you gave your evidence on a previous occasion ?—I told the Coroner I believed it.

I do not care whether you believe it or not. You were asked to say all that Arjun told you, and I want to know why you never said a word about that then ?—I did not say so, because it was not corroborated at the time.

You mean to say you did not tell the Coroner before that Arjun had said so, because the evidence so far showed that only one person had thrown the ladies over ?—I did tell the Coroner so.

It is not on the Coroner's notes ?—Well I thought I had told him so.

Antone Francis Miranda, re-called and examined by Mr. Frere, said : I remember Arjun telling me what he saw on the top of the Tower.

Did he say there were three men and two females, and one of the ladies seized hold of the rails and the men lifted her legs up and threw her over ?—Yes ; he said that. I wanted to say that the last day I was examined to the Coroner and the jury.

Why did you not ?—After taking my story they took my signature and did not give me time.

But you got opportunity of saying all you had to say ?—I was puzzled that day.

Mr. Craigie : Have you had any conversation with any one about it since you gave this evidence ?—No ; I have had no conversation with any one.

Saratchunder Chowdry was next re-called and examined by Mr. Frere.

You stated in your evidence the time by your watch was 32 minutes past 3 when you entered the gardens ?—Yes : that was when I entered by the northern gate, and I looked at the clock also to compare my watch. From this time to the time I reached the door on the ground floor of the Tower would be about a minute or less. I remained at the door then till the man in charge could open it. But that did not take any time, and I immediately went up.

Did any one go up with you to the Library landing or afterwards?—No one but my son, and I saw no one behind me.

And when you got to the top of the Tower, did you see the Mahomedan a Mahomedan boy and the Bania?—Yes.

And had they the appearance of having come recently up or been up for some time?—The old man was in a sitting posture, and the other two were looking about.

The Coroner: Did you meet anyone coming down when you were going up?—I have already said I met two Parsee children.

Mr. Frere now said he would have to call evidence which he was not quite sure would throw much light on the matter. He had asked Mr. Gilbert or Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani to enquire from his clerks if any of them had seen anything of the occurrence, and Mr. Gilbert was good enough to take down the statement of a clerk, who would now be examined. But after that he would have to call evidence contradicting that statement. He was sorry to put such evidence before the jury, but he could not help it, as he was there merely to bring such evidence as might throw some light on the matter.

Abdul Kadur Mahomed Hoosain Khan, clerk in Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani's office, examined by Mr. Frere, said: I remember the day the ladies fell from the Tower.

Then, from where you were did you see anything of the ladies' fall?—Yes.

Where were you?—I was in the Translator's Office of the High Court, and was on the verandah. I had gone there to compare my watch with the University clock. It had just struck half-past three. I saw two Parsee girls on the top of the Tower, and one was holding another who was trying to fall down, just then one fell over the top.

Did you wait for the other to fall?—No. I rushed downstairs and ran to the Tower, and found two Parsee ladies lying on the ground near the verandah of the porch.

Did you see anyone else on the Tower?—I saw one Parsee.

Close to the girls?—He was behind the girls.

What was he doing?—I could not see that.

And how long was it after the clock had struck the half-hour before you saw the girl fall?—She fell about ten seconds after the clock chimed.

Are you sure of that? Just be accurate in your statement?—After correcting my watch, she fell; then I put my watch in my pocket and ran down.

I want you to be pretty sure as to the time you saw the girl fall? Was it exactly half-past three, or a minute after?—It was exactly half-past three, I think.

And you say you started to run down before the second body fell?—Yes.

And did you go straight to the Library?—Yes.

And by that time there were two bodies there?—Yes. I found the two bodies, and there were a lot of Parsees round.

And what did you come here for? Was it to see what had happened?—To see the woman who fell from the Tower.

And did you speak to any one?—No, I did not speak to any one.

Did you see anyone you knew? Did you see Lackia, a sepoy in your office?—Yes; I saw him after I came.

You wanted to go up the Tower and seize the Mahomedans, and Lackia prevented you?—Some Parsees were there, and I wanted to go up as there were Mahomedans there, when Lackia prevented me.

And did you see any police?—I came to the Tower before the police.

Then you went away when you found you could not go up the Tower?—Yes; I went back to my office.

And did you look up the Tower in passing?—Yes; I saw a Parsee up there, standing wiping his face on the top balcony.

Was he doing anything else?—He was chewing *pan-supari*.

Did you know him? Had you ever seen him before?—Yes; I had seen him in the High Court.

And was he the same Parsee you saw with the girls?—Yes.

Are you certain of that?—Yes.

And you made a statement to the same effect to Mr. Gilbert in Mr. Gilbert's office?—Yes.

And when you came back from the balcony of the Translator's Office you came back through the office from the verandah?—Yes, I went through the Translator's Office to come down.

And there were lots of clerks there?—Yes.

Most of whom you knew?—I know them all.

Did you mention a word of what you saw to any of them?—No.

When did you first tell anyone about seeing this Parsee?—About three or four days after when I came to the Translator's Office. I found a lot of Parsees talking, saying there had been Mahomedans on the top of the Tower when the Parsee ladies fell. I asked them why they were spreading such false rumours. I said I had not told what I had seen, and they asked me what I had seen. I told them I had seen a Parsee lady fall and a Parsee up there, but not that I had seen him throw her down. They told me to go and report the matter to the police, and that I should get a great name for it. I declined to do so. I would take no steps in the matter.

That was how long after you had seen those people fall?—Three or four days after.

Can you mention the names of any there when you made that statement?—There was a clerk called Manker Furdunjee.

And at the Translator's Office did you go out through the window to the verandah?—I went by the door.

And you know on the left-hand side as you come back a clerk sits at the door?—Yes, Manker Furdunjee.

Did you mention it to any of the clerks in your office?—Yes; when I was asked. Nusserwanjee of my office asked me to tell him what I had seen, when I refused; and he said I had already told it in the Translator's Office.

Then you did not mention it to your prinicipal till three or four days ago?—No, and then he took my statement .down

By the Jury:—Can you identify that Parsee?—I have identified that Parsee already when Superintendent MacDermott brought him to me. I do not know his name, but I have seen him often in the High Court.

Syed Lall, examined by Mr. Frere, said: I am a school-boy and live in a coffee-shop in the Fort, I live with my brother, who is a clerk in the Post Office. I know the old Mahomedan, named Malekbhai. I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell from the Tower.

Did you go up the Tower with him on that day?—Yes.

Do you know what time you arrived at the top?—I don't know the time.

Just tell us all that happened and all persons whom you saw at the top of the Tower?—The old man lay down, and I sat beside him. Seeing him ill, I began to cry. Six or seven persons came up and went past us.

Who were they?—I do not know who they were. My attention was given to the old man altogether.

Can you not say what caste they were?—I did not look at them at all. I was fanning the old man, when the two Babus came up. The old man then said, "Let us go down."

The whole time you were there, you were near the staircase?—Yes.

Did you not see the Parsee ladies?—No.

None at all? Did you see a Parsee there?—No.

The Coroner: Would you know a Parsee lady if you saw one?—Yes. Police havildar then came up, and we were taken down.

Did you see any other persons there besides the Babus?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie.

How long had you been there when the Babus came?—A little.

The Coroner: Was it a quarter-of-an-hour or half-an-hour. Have you any idea of time?—I can understand time a little.

The Coroner: What is the time now?—Half-past 4 o'clock.

The Coroner: Your watch is correct. (Laughter.) It is the exact time.

Mr. Craigie: As you were going up, did you see any person?—Yes, we met some weavers coming down.

Did you meet any children coming down?—No.

Did you see any children on the top of the Tower?—No.

Is the old man Malekbai any relation of yours?—Yes, he is my uncle.

Does he live in Bombay?—No, he lives up-country in Ahmednugger.

A Juror: You said you saw five or six persons pass by. Two of them may have been ladies?—I cannot say.

A Juror: When you came down, did you see any persons in the porch?—No.

No Parsee?—No.

Mr. Craigie: You say the police came up at the top of the Tower. Had you commenced to go down the staircase at the time?—No.

Just before you had gone down any steps?—Yes.

Narayen Babajee, examined by Mr. Frere, said: I am a cashier to the Bombay University and live in Coombhartookda.

Would you tell us all you remember about the occurrence?

Mr. Frere: He only remembers that he jumped out of a window.

A Juror: He said in his statement to Mr. MacDermott that he heard some cries.

The Coroner: The jury have been anxious to examine him on three or four points all along.

Witness to Mr. Frere: I was all the time at my desk after 3 p.m., and I noticed no one going upstairs or going down.

Did you see what was going on outside between 3 and 3-30 p.m.?—Yes.

Could you see who was outside in the porch?—No.

What other clerks were there besides you?—No other.

Did you see Gungajee who keeps the keys?—No.

Did you see the hamal Bhiwa, who was shutting the windows?—Yes.

The Coroner: Did you tell him to shut the windows?—Yes.

What time?—About 3-30 p.m.

Mr. Frere: Did you hear any thing?—No. The hamal said, "*Garbhar* is going on; some one cries, fallen, fallen"

Which window was the hamal shutting?—The window behind me.

The Coroner: The hamal has said that he was shutting the opposite window. He came shutting the windows from west to south.

Witness: I collected my papers, shut the safe, and jumped out of the window.

Mr. Frere: Did you land on your head or your feet? (Laughter.)

The Coroner: It is a good jump: over five feet.

A Juror: Did you hear a cry before the sepoy told you of the fall?—I heard no cries.

The Coroner: What is the good of running away?—I thought it better to take care of myself.

Were you afraid that ladies were coming to seize you?—I was afraid and wanted to go away. (Laughter.)

The Coroner then wished to adjourn until 3p. m. on Friday.

Mr. Craigie asked why they could not meet this afternoon.

The Coroner said there was a witness residing at Coorla, upon whom a summons had to be served, but as it could be served only through the Magistrate, he having no jurisdiction there, an adjournment until Friday became necessary.

The inquest was thereupon adjourned until 3 p. m. to-morrow (Friday).

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING A BOMBAY MERCHANT.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, continued the enquiry yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, into the case, in which William Henry Guest is prosecuted by Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtulla, for cheating him of a promissory note for Rs. 650

Mr. Shamrao Rele prosecuted, and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Fernandes, whose cross-examination, was continued said: I carry on the correspondence in English for the agents of the Napier Hotel at Poona. Mr. Guest used to come to my place in Bombay when he was down here on business for the Maharajah of Jodhpore. He probably came to Bombay a week before the 27th October, 1887. About two days before October 27 Mr. Guest told me he bought four Arab ponies on his own account. When Mr. Guest asked for money it was his first appeal to me for assistance. Before that time Mr. Sorabjee never negotiated a loan for me or my friends, to the best of my recollection. I swear I did not go to see Mr. Guest at the hotel. I understood this money was required for sending Mr. Guest's horses to Meerut. I cannot say whether Mr. Guest paid anything at the B. B. and C. I. Railway offices for the transit of his horses to Meerut. No money was paid either for this purpose in my presence at the Grant Road station. To the best of my knowledge, I have stated all the occurrences of October 27th, 1887. When Mr. Sorabjee introduced the complainant, Mr. Guest explained to him the nature of his wants, and on Mr. Sorabjee's recommendation, the complainant was willing to advance the loan demanded. I have never had transactions with money-lenders, but have stood security, which was the very reason for my applying only once for the benefit of the Insolvency Act. And I may tell you, not to flatter myself, that I am not a pice in debt to-day. Since you try to expose my character, I think I may as well clear it. The power-of-attorney was in a box on the table, and on being produced, was handed to Sorabjee, who explained and translated it to the complainant. When handed back it was placed beside the box. This took place before the original promissory note was written. After obtaining the stamp from the hotel office for the promissory note I returned a minute or so after Mr. Guest, and saw Mr. Guest engaged in writing the promissory note. The preliminaries for the loan were negotiated before Mr. Guest went for the receipt-stamp. It was at that time that Sorabjee suggested the term "to be recovered in any country if not paid." At Mr. Guest's request I attested the receipt of Rs. 500, which was paid by the complainant in my presence. Subsequent to the delivery of the money the name of the Maharajah of Jodhpore was mentioned by Mr. Sorabjee. Sorabjee never paid me a fraction. I emphatically swear that I did not get a pie from Mr. Guest for my assistance. On that day the power-of-attorney was not missed. Mr. Guest told me of the power-of-attorney being stolen before this case came on in these courts. Mr. Guest and myself are not relations, but only friends.

Mr. Rele: Is not your sister married to Mr. Guest's brother.—Yes. But in my idea I don't call that my relation. (Laughter.)

Antone Artim, the manager of Ali Bin Amir's commission stables, examined, said: I know the defendant Mr. Guest. At the end of October, 1887, Mr. Guest bought four ponies from our stables in his own name, and signed a promissory note as W. H. Guest for the amount. About 15 days ago the complainant came to our stables and was talking with Ali Bin Amir about Mr. Guest. After that the complainant sent another man, named Hajee Abdulla Hajee Mahomed, and another fellow (witness points to Mr. Durant). Hajee Abdulla asked me whether the horses were purchased for the Maharajah, and whether I could give any evidence to that effect. I showed him an entry of the purchase of the horses, but I said I could not give evidence as to the purchase for the Maharajah as Mr. Guest bought them on his own name and for his own use. Both of these persons spoke to Abdulla bin Hoossein, a broker in our stables, and he refused to give evidence, and told them the horses were bought in Mr. Guest's own name.

Mr. Burder: Did they offer to serve you with a subpœna?—I think so.

Cross-examined.—The horses were purchased on October 24 for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 68 as stable commission. Nothing was paid at the time, but the accused promised to remit the money from Meerut. He did not fix any time for the payment of money. The promissory note was on demand.

Mr. Rele: Just refer to your book, when you sent Abdulla to Meerut for the recovery of the money?—It is not mentioned in the book, the departure of Ali bin Abdulla from Bombay. (Laughter.) Four months after my master obtained a civil summons from the High Court for Rs. 2,068 against Mr. Guest. Before this summons was served Mr. Guest after intimation of meditated proceedings, asked us to send a man for the money. Abdulla was sent and returned with Rs. 400. The next payment of Rs. 1,000 was made on May 5 and for the balance Mr. Guest gave us a draft on Caron and Company. The summons could not be served at Meerut, because Mr. Guest was not there with his race-horses. Subsequently we did not try to serve him with the summons. We had no dealings with Mr. Guest before October 24, 1887, although we knew him as a racing man.

Re-examined.—Nothing whatever, was said by Mr. Guest about the Maharajah of Jodhpore. It is the usual thing to buy horses on credit, particularly amongst racing men.

The case was adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The eclipse which occurred on Saturday night lasted altogether, from the first to the last contact, from 9-30 p.m. to 3-14 a.m. Many interesting observations were made at the Observatory of St. Xavier's College in Calcutta by the Jesuit Fathers, the results of which will, when published, prove interesting. It is probably not generally known that it is more difficult to observe eclipses of the moon than of the sun, as in the former case the sharp outline is wanting. The sky at the beginning of the observation was rather hazy, but at 11-43 p.m., the time of the total eclipse, it could be observed very clearly. The following are the various contacts:—

First contact with the penumbra	9-30 P.M.
Second contact with the shadow	10-45 P.M.
Beginning of total phase	11-43 P.M.
Middle of the eclipse	0-22 A.M.
End of total phase	1-2 A.M.
Last contact with shadow	2-10 A.M.
Last contact with penumbra	3-14 A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Bombay Army Head-Quarters will be re-established at Poona on the 8th June.

The first intimation of the monsoon in Ceylon this year arrived just four days earlier than last year, on the 19th instead of the 23rd.

Mr. Seymour Keay, writes the *Daily News*, is a comparatively new member, but he has already received the distinction of special notice in the journals of the House. Under date of May 1st there is the following entry: "Mr. Speaker called the attention of the House to the conduct of Mr. Keay, member for Elgin and Nairn, in persisting in irrelevance, and directed him to discontinue his speech."

The broken weather of the last few days has been common to the whole of Upper India, as well as to Calcutta and a considerable portion of Bengal. At the hill stations the storms have been very heavy, and the first day's racing at Simla has had to be postponed until Wednesday.

The meeting to consider the proposed memorial to the late Mr. Quinton, to which we referred in a recent issue, was held at Naini Tal on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was numerously attended, and was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor. It was unanimously decided that an influential committee (with Mr. Justice Straight as chairman) be formed; and that to the Committee should be entrusted the selection of the form of the memorial and the task of inviting subscriptions and carrying out the memorial.

Rawalpindi was only just recovering from the plague of crawling locusts, when a worse plague came. The place has just been visited by an enormous swarm of young flying locusts, pink in colour and full-grown. They came from the south, passed over the Park, and invaded the whole station. More damage has been done to the trees by this flying swarm in one day than had been done in two months by the young and wingless insects. They seem to be fond of the siriss (*acacia speciosa*) and the *pinus longifolia*. The tali (*dalbergia sissoo*) they have as yet left untouched. In the Park they have not done much damage, the trees there, principally *acacia modesta*, are not to their liking. The swarm on Wednesday lighted on Sirdar Sujhan Singh's gardens, and he engaged a large number of coolies in the vain hope of driving the insects off. Young locusts without wings can be dealt with, but the flying ones will not be denied.

According to the *Peking Gazette*, a lunatic named Liu Chung-sheng, belonging to the Nanp'i district, recently forced his way through the Emperor's body-guard and presented a petition to His Majesty in person, bringing forward charges of robbery and abduction against Liu Sanch'eng and others. On investigation, these charges turn out to be but the ravings of a person of unsound mind, and memorialist proceeds to consider how the culprit is to be dealt with. The punishment for breaking through the Emperor's body-guard is one hundred blows and banishment to the nearer frontier, and to this Liu Chung-sheng was sentenced. As he is, however, of unsound mind, he is to be sent back to the magistracy of his native district, and there put in irons and kept in prison. Should, after the lapse of several years, he be proved to have recovered from this malady, says our contemporary, his place of banishment can then be decided upon.

The late Earl of Albemarle, one of the last of the Waterloo veterans, who died a few weeks ago in his ninety-first year, has bequeathed as heirlooms to his family some historical relics which would be treasured in any museum. Amongst these treasures is a silver bowl cover and travelling case of the Young Pretender, found in his tent at Culloden, and given immediately after the battle by the Duke of Cumberland, to the third Lord Albemarle, who was his aide-de-camp, and commissioned to bring the news of the victory to London.

Genial Mr. Toole has just sent a contribution to that deserving charity the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, and his subscription was "drawn" in a rather amusing manner. The butlers of a large West-end establishment wrote to the eminent comedian and drew his attention to the excellence of the charity. Mr. Toole in his reply remarked that he himself had so often played the part of "the butler" that he had quite a brotherly feeling towards the fraternity, and he had great pleasure in forwarding a cheque for what he styled his mite.

Since the dynamite scare in 1884 the examination of luggage on entering England has been terribly searching and irritating; it having been a daily occurrence to see a passenger, shivering and sick, waiting patiently, or impatiently, on deck, at two o'clock of a winter's morning, while a zealous officer carefully examined the contents of a travelling clock, or an infant feeder. Happily this stringency has lately been relaxed, and it is now not much worse to undergo examination on arriving at free-trading England than on entering a highly-protected Continental country.

Why did the Guelph Exhibition fail to attract? *The Royalist* does not pretend to decide the question, but it provides us with material for forming our own judgment. There are those, we are reminded, who set down the failure to the absence of personal relics, especially of those stained with blood; and *The Royalist* is unkind enough to remind us that the family of the illustrious lady who now occupies the throne of this realm "never shed their blood in any cause or for any cause—so it was impossible to find such relics." Also, we are bidden to bear in mind, no "one was likely to treasure up personal relics of the Georges."

There is one story, more or less authentic, about Barry Sullivan which, we believe, has not been in print before. It is, however, well-known among provincial actors of the "legitimate" school. While Sullivan was playing in a provincial town, a little lad was sent to deliver a note to him at his hotel. The lad had seen him at the theatre, and being of an observant mind, had noticed that whenever page-boys delivered letters to him on the stage, they invariably knelt—as for instance, in "Richard III." and "Richelieu," his favorite plays. So the lad thought this was the proper thing to do in handing notes to the great Mr. Sullivan, and promptly dropped down on to his knees. The actor smiled, and, tapping the little fellow on the head, said in his deep majestic voice, "Rise, lad, rise; know that there is one above greater even than Barry Sullivan."

For this benefit grateful travellers must thank the lately-appointed Commissioner of Customs—Lewis W. Engelbach, C.B. Mr. Engelbach was for many years at the War Office, where he held the post of Assistant Deputy Accountant-General, and on all matters connected with ordnance was simply invaluable. Having been appointed to his present office on his merits, and not on account of having been private secretary to any Minister, he may be expected to do good work in his new position. On his transfer to the Customs he was astonished to find the dynamite scare still in existence—several years after it had ceased in the War Office. Mr. Englebach is a Liberal, but, like a good public servant, keeps his politics distinct from his department.

A well deserved compliment to a cricketer has been paid to Mr. V. E. Walker, who has been chosen President of the Marylebone Club for the present year. The fact was announced at the annual dinner of the Club held on the 6th instant at Lord's Ground. Though Mr. Walker has long ceased to play an active part on the cricket-field, lovers of the game will not need to be reminded that he was the captain of the Middlesex eleven in its early days. He and his brothers—Mr. R. D. and Mr. I. D. Walker—were for many seasons the mainstay of the eleven. Mr. Walker's greatest feat was accomplished at the Oval in 1859, when at the age of twenty-two, he scored, not out, 20 and 108 for England against Surrey, and took the whole ten wickets in Surrey's first innings. The last time he was seen in a public match was when he assisted the Veterans during the M.C.C. Centenary Week in 1887.

Here is an Academy anecdote derived from the best source—"the small child":—Some years ago Colin Hunter and a friend were sketching in a small village in Kent. Among other pictures he painted on that occasion were "A Bridge crossing the Medway," an old ruined castle, and some cornfields. He sat upon his knee before leaving a small village child, kissed her, and gave her a shilling. She overheard him remark, "I shall never rest until I have A.R.A. to my name. That small child has since been highly gratified that his ambition should have been so amply gratified.

Great sensation was caused on the New York Board of Trade by the disappearence of Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, one of the heaviest grain speculators in the United States. A few years ago he was reputed to be worth £2,000,000 sterling, but during the past year he has incurred heavy losses, and it was reported a few months ago that his friends and relatives had induced him to retire. They seem not to have succeeded, however, and Mr. Hutchinson being called upon heavily for margins, he did not appear to meet his liabilities. The Committee of the Board of Trade ordered the closing out of his investments. "Old Hutch," as he was called of late years, has been a picturesque figure on the Board ever since it was established. His tall, gaunt shabbily-dressed figure, and gruff, taciturn manner, combined with his habit of suddenly deciding to conduct a great deal in grain, which meant ruin to a majority of his fellow-members, made him not only a conspicuous, but a dreaded individual.

Mr. John T. Hill, president of the Ninth National Bank, who died on March 1, had occupied the position of president since 1877, and was greatly regretted by the directors. President Garden, who succeeded to the office, soon discovered that his predecessor had appropriated the funds of the bank for private use to a large extent. By means of a clever scheme of juggling, by placing securities in different envelopes and upon different shelves, he was enabled to escape detection. After careful search and scrutiny, it was discovered that the deceased president had been successful in defrauding the bank to the extent of 400,000 dollars. It is supposed that the defalcator had been in the habit of carrying on secret speculations, and that the money was lost in that way. The defalcations amount in all to 400,000 dollars.

On behalf of the Governor of Victoria, M. Herkomer, R.A., has purchased for the National Gallery at Melbourne Mr. Dicksee's picture "The Crisis," and Mr. Waterhouse's "Ulysses and the Sirens," now on the walls of the Royal Academy. Mr. Calderon's "St. Elizabeth of Hungary" has been bought for the nation out of the Chantry Fund.

Mr. Horace Sedger has conceived the very happy, and also very generous, idea of inviting a certain number of the inmates of the institutions for the deaf and dumb every Monday, to see the dumb show piece, "L'Enfant Prodigue" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. It is a highly interesting and a very touching sight to watch the evident enjoyment of these afflicted people in that which is to many of them the first dramatic representation they have ever been able to appreciate. They of course miss the very great assistance of M. Wormoer's music; but otherwise the deaf mutes, having a keener perception than ordinary folks of action and gesture, are quite as competent to enjoy a piece like "L'Enfant Prodigue" as those who have speech and hearing.

The French who journey to Moscow do not expect to go back empty-handed or merely with the satisfaction of having displayed their fraternity towards Russia. Speculators of all kinds have schemes for developing Central Asia, laying Turkestan and Siberian railways, projecting waterworks, and seeking outlets for the investment of capital and the exploitation of the natural resources of Russia. But they must pocket their vanity, or refrain from visiting the Kremlin, where they will see an endless row of French guns captured after the disaster of 1812, and forming one of the sights there. The Moscow conflagration was so stamped on the minds of the people, and the tradition has descended so vividly, that it is often talked of an as event of yesterday, and it will be long before the Muscovites are willing to hide the guns.

A Vienna correspondent says that while Mr. Maclour, secretary to the British Legation at Belgrade, was visiting a menagerie, an elephant caught him by the neck and held him aloft. He would have been pounded to death had not the keepers forced the animal by blows with iron bars to let go his victim.

One of the prettiest ideas in a small way at the Naval Exhibition is embodied in the season ticket. It is made in the form of a medallion, the centre consisting of a genuine fragment of wood from the timbers of the old Victory, set in a rim of gold. The ticket is so ornamental that it can be worn as a watch-charm, and will no doubt afterwards be treasured as a valuable souvenir by many a true-born Briton. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh will each be presented with one of these trinkets.

It is proposed to erect a statue to the late Earl Granville within the Houses of Parliament. The proposal was considered at a meeting held the other day in a Committee Room of the House of Lords. There were present:—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Cowper, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Edward Cavendish, Viscount Cranbrook, Viscount Oxenbridge, Lord Elgin, Lord Monk Bretton, Lord Lingen, Lord Herschell, Lord Tring, and Lord Knutsford. Letters promising support to the movement were received from many members of both Houses unable to attend, including Sir William Harcourt, the Marquis of Hartington, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Morley, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Latham, the Earl of Selborne, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Hampden, and Lord Sandford. It was determined to invite subscriptions for the Granville memorial, and to limit the individual subscription to sums not exceeding 10*l*. each. Arrangements were made for the appointment of a committee, whose names will shortly be published.

Still the marriage-rate rises. Sir Brydges Henniker reports that in the year 1890 445,376 persons entered the holy bonds of matrimony, which number was 17,646 more than in the previous twelve months. The Registrar-General assumes the mean population of England and Wales for the year to have been 29,407,649, and on this basis the marriage rate would be 15·1 per 1,000 of the population, the highest ratio since 1883. The increase of late years has distinctly kept pace with the improvement of trade. In the palmy days of 1873 the marriage rate rose to 17·6. The number of births in 1890 was 13,429 below the previous year, the proportion to population being the lowest record for the last fifty years.

A most scandalous scene occurred in the Italian Chamber on the 28th. The discussion of the expenses of the African Inquiry Commission came on late, and Signor Imbriani, the second speaker, raised a storm of indignation by narrating a number of supposed facts highly disgraceful to the Italian military authorities—among others, the forcible seizure of a number of native women. The Minister of War and the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied in terms of unmeasured indignation, and asked that the speaker should be called to order. Signor Imbriani had also asserted that the Government was an accomplice in the crimes he charged against the Expedition. He refused to withdraw the statements he had made, and, amid a scene of wild confusion, the President at last put on his hat and went out, thus terminating the sitting.

As was to be expected, says a Calcutta contemporary, all kinds of incorrect statements have been made regarding the origin of the Calcutta riot, and more especially as to the position of the decree-holder. We have ascertained in a well-informed quarter that the decree-holder not only made no attempt himself to take possession of the ground in which the mosque stood, but that he had not at the time of the riot even received a copy of the Sub-Judge's order. The order has never been before a superior court on appeal, and is still open to appeal.

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

The following reply from Government has been received by the President of the Poona Municipality:—

General Department, Bombay Castle, 11th May, 1891.

From the Hon'ble J. Nugent, C. S., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji, President, City Municipality, Poona.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 96, dated 10th January last submitted through the Collector of Poona, I am directed to inform you that the statements therein made have failed to convince the Governor in Council that the remarks contained in paragraph 3 of G. R. No. 3153 of August 9th, 1890, regarding the Poona City Municipality are incorrect or unfounded, the Governor in Council does not contend and has not alleged that the Municipality has absolutely and wholly neglected the duties devolving on it and has left undone all the work it was constituted and bound to perform. What he does consider and as he thinks on very sufficient grounds is that bearing in mind the size, the importance and the pecuniary and other resources of the City of Poona, and the position and intelligence of the general body of the Municipal Commissioners, the progress made in improving the condition, sanitary and otherwise, of the town, in carrying out important works for the benefit of the population, in creating and organizing an adequate establishment, and in the methodical management of the affairs of the Municipality has been comparatively small, and materially less than might reasonably have been anticipated. It was not expected that all these necessary works and improvements would have been completed in a day or a year, but Government did hope that they would have been pushed on with greater zeal, energy and success than has actually been the case, and that the procrastination and delay which has in several instances characterized the action of the Municipality would have been avoided.

2. The alleged shortcomings of system and administration prior to 1883, on which stress is laid in your letter when comparing the work done since that year with the work performed before that date would even if satisfactorily established obviously not constitute any valid excuse for any remissness or negligence on the part of the governing body of the Municipality after 1883. That body must be judged by its own action and results of that action. In the space of eight years it has had ample time and opportunity to institute necessary reforms and to carry out works essential in the interests of the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the City. The question is has it done so, and the reply the Governor in Council thinks must be that it has failed to accomplish as much as it could and should have done and that deliberation, discussion, and delay rather than prompt action, energetic administration and speedy execution of important public works have characterized its proceedings. As an instance may be cited the scheme for the drainage of the city. This subject was pressed on the attention of the Municipality in 1880. Eleven years have passed since then, but as yet practically nothing has been done. There have been debates on the question. The Municipality has obtained reports and received proposals, but has come to no conclusion and commenced no drainage works. Other sanitary works of minor magnitude but perhaps almost equal importance furnish a further illustration. Every quarterly report received by Government shows how small is the advance made in the matter of providing sufficient latrines and of compelling the construction by householders of proper and unobjectionable privies in the place of those condemned on account of their insanitary condition. In the 39 months ending December 31st last 3,634 notices were issued to the owners of houses by the Municipality requiring them to pull down and rebuild the privies attached to their houses. During that period 739 privies were pulled down and 418 rebuilt. In the great majority of cases the orders given by the Municipality were disregarded, the instructions issued were set at naught, and the Municipality took no steps to compel obedience. Such administration can hardly be deemed satisfactory. Latrine accommodation is still very deficient. The Municipality has in the past 7 years added only 50 seats to the number in existence at the close of 1882-83, and it is obvious that 75 latrines with 336 seats are insufficient for the needs of so large a town as is Poona. As regard the ordure depot and poudrette factory outside the city on the Satara road I am to observe that though at present they appear to be in fairly good condition they were at a comparatively recent date allowed to fall into so unsatisfactory a state as to render them a grave nuisance and some of danger to the public, and it was only after remonstrances had more than once been made and Government had been compelled to resort to positive threats that the Municipality took vigorous measures and materially bettered the state of affairs.

3. I am also to notice that recently Government have had good cause for complaint in respects of the inertness and procrastination on the part of the Municipality in dealing with the subjects of the establishment of slaughter houses. Its dilatory action in this matter led to several petitions to Government from Hindu inhabitants of Poona and has caused considerable discontent in that section of the population.

4. The question of surface drainage has received more practical attention at the hands of the Municipality than has that of underground drainage. Some work has actually been done in the direction of the construction of much needed surface drains and street gutters, but much more might and should have been done and it would have been more to the point had you shown the proportion of the work done since 1883 bears to the amount of work which then had to be done instead of instituting comparisons between the quantity peformed in the five years ending 1882-83 and the seven years terminating 1889-90.

5. In the face of all these facts and of others which it is not necessary to particularize further, it is not possible to Government to admit that the statements made in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3152 are unfounded or exaggerated. Their correctness is only too apparent.

6. The inadequacy of the existing superior staff of the Municipality is not a matter on which any reasonable doubt can exist, and it is in part to this inadequacy and the consequent lack of efficient supervision, vigorous control and strict enforcement of the law, the municipal rules, and the orders given by the Municipality that is attributable the defective sanitation of the City. The need for the employment of a superior class of Health Officer on a salary which would attract and retain the services of a thoroughly competent and efficient person has been impressed on the Municipality but to little purpose. The pay attached to the post still continues too small to secure a Health Officer of the calibre wanted, and the consequence is that changes in the office are frequent, and the average duration of the service of the incumbents is about two years.

7. I am to add that Government do not deem it necessary to comment in detail on the other points referred to in your letter, such as the comparison between the City and the Suburban Municipality, the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer, &c.—I have, &c.,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd May as compared with the statement of the 16th May, 1891:—

Liabilities.	May 16. Rs.	May 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,75,341	52,91,274
Do. do. at Branches	38,96,720	41,76,379
Other Deposits	4,23,12,195	3,96,66,699
Post Bills	12,016	11,776
Cash Credits, undrawn	24,95,513	25,71,200
Rs. ..	6,70,41,785	6,50,70,328
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	106,12,209	1,05,52,798
Cash Credits on do. do.	81,18,744	78,92,148
Loans do. do. do.	82,66,884	76,84,519
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,336	3,201
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,61,14,433	1,59,35,305
Stamps, &c.	25,084	25,077
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,052		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000		
	3,92,052	3,92,052
Bullion	10,66,044	8,91,430
Cash Balances with Correspondents.	3,90,428	5,52,523
Cash and Currency Notes	2,17,52,571	2,11,41,275
Rs. ..	6,70,41,785	6,50,70,328

Very favourable reports, says a Vienna correspondent, are heard from the hunting grounds of Austria. In the mountains the sportsmen are busy shooting capercailzie, which began to pair when the first green shoots appeared on the beeches. Among the most enthusistic sportsmen is the aged Grand Duke of Tuscany, who killed several birds last week. His daughter, the Archduchess Louise, had the luck of killing three birds in one morning.

"A good thing is soon matched up." The rapid sales of Sapolio need surprise no one. Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap that works wonders. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TRUTH AND SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

In the current number of *Truth* Mr. Labouchere writes:—The following order has recently been addressed to the Bombay Army by its Commander-in-Chief. It is unnecessary, I trust, to offer any apology for reproducing it *in extenso*. Not for worlds would I mutilate so precious a monument of snobbery:—

"The attention of the Commander-in Chief, Bombay Army, has been drawn to the circumstance that a number of officers nowadays travel in the second class of the P. and O. steamers.

His Excellency is certain that officers must feel themselves that this is not a position in which they should be placed, and that they would resist to the utmost any attempt on the part of the Government to enforce it. Private servant-maids, and even private soldiers, travel second class in the P. and O. steamers, and it is as unsatisfactory to the Army as it must be to the individuals themselves that officers and their wives take their meals and live with these people for a month at a time. Sir George Greaves knows also from his own servant that the properly so-called second-class passengers are as much inconvenienced by the officers as the officers are by them, and, further, that the P. and O. officers are much annoyed by Army officers in the second class, who naturally, though wrongly, constantly overstep the bounds of their class, to mix in the saloon and on deck with first-class passengers.

His Excellency is aware that even to officers entitled to passage the Government does not give the full first-class P. and O. rate, and it is this which, more than anything else, has driven officers to the second class. He will endeavour to get Government to reconsider this, but has not great hopes of success. Meanwhile, he would appeal to the common sense and good taste of the officers of the Bombay Army to put a stop to a state of things which is lowering to the prestige of British officers, and would ask them, if they go by P. & O. steamers, to go first-class, or else to go first-class in other companies' ships, reminding them that in the Army more than anywhere else, *Noblesse oblige*."

The one bright spot in this humiliating document is the allusion to the fact that the presence of officers and their families in the second class is objected to by the second-class passengers. The democrating sauce, however, which is applied to the goose must be applied equally to the gander. If officers and their families have sufficient sense to reconcile themselves to the company of "maid-servants and even private soldiers," (a private soldier being apparently, in Sir George Greaves's estimation, a degree or two below a servant girl), I venture to hope that in time the maid-servant and the private soldier will learn to put up with the society of officers and officers' wives. Perhaps I am a little old-fashioned in my ideas, but I have the courage to believe that the second-class passengers may gain something from association with the first-class people, as well as the first-class people from association with the second-classers. It strikes me, therefore, that the officers who have incurred Sir George Greaves's rebuke deserve every praise, and that Sir George's anxiety for "the prestige of British officers" is all fudge—and worse.

There has been a great deal of attempted smuggling during the last winter, on the return of the Indian troopers to Portsmouth, writes *Truth*, and it apparently extends to all ranks in the service, for when the *Malabar* arrived the other day upwards of 2,000 cigars were discovered cleverly concealed in the baggage of an officer. The culprit was obliged to pay nearly £70, being treble the value and duty, and the cigars were seized by the Customs authorities. The offender may think himself exceedingly fortunate in having escaped prosecution.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—May 26.

Hume-Henderson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 7th Dran. Gds, on duty, to Umballa.
Brinkley, 2nd Lt, Bo. Gloster, on duty, to Nusserabad.
Groves, 2nd Lt, Bo, 18th Hussars, on duty to Mhow.
Stephen, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Rl Fusiliers, on duty, to Quetta.
Johnston, Surgn. Major, Ms. Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Walsh, Dy Surgn. Genl, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 28th May, 1891.

1 Extract from District and Garrisson orders:—

No. 2816—Volunteers (Equipment).—With reference to para 118, A. R. I. Volume III, a Committee, composed as under, will assemble at the Head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 29th instant, to enquire into and report upon loss of equipment, &c.:—

President—1 Captain, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.
Members—1 Subaltern, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; and 1 Subaltern, 21st Bombay Infantry.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette.*)
Appointment Department.
Leave of Absence.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—

Capt J P W Spankie, Cantt Magist, N-W P and Oudh, within period of leave.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Surg-Maj J Anderson, Civil Surg of Bareilly, privilege leave for 3 months, from 1st July 1891 or subsequent date.

Mr N A Garstin, Dist Supdt of Police, Fatehgarh, has been granted privileged leave for 3 months.

Appointments.

Mr J S Campbell, Jt Magist, Bareilly, to officiate as Magist and Collr of Bareilly during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr C J Connell, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj M D Moriarty, M B, Civil Surg of Meerut, to be in charge of the duties of Chemical Examr, N-W P and Oudh and Central Provinces in addition to his own duties, from 1st Apl 1891, vice Brigade-Surgeon W Moir, retired.

Mr P G Bernard, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore, to officiate as Dist-Supdt of Police, Fatehgarh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr N A Garstin, or until further orders.

Transfers.

Surg J F MacLaren, Civil Surg, 2nd class, from Ghazipur to Bareilly, during the absence, on leave, of Surg Maj J Anderson, or until further orders.

Surg J J Pratt, Civil Surg, 2nd class, from Mirzapur to Sitapur.

Surg-Maj F C Chatterjee, Civil Surg, 2nd class, from Jaunpur to Mirzapur.

Mr G S C Cole, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Allahabad to Lalitpur.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
General.

Mr H T Pease, Veterinary Surg to the Punjab Govt, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

The Rev C Swynnerton, Chaplain, Hazara Field Force, whose services have been replaced at the disposal, of this Govt, has obtained furlough to Europe for 1 year.

Lieut C B Rawlinson, Asst Commr, Peshawar, has obtained special leave of absence for 6 months.

Surg D M Davidson, Offg Civil Surg, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

Lieut-Col D P Masson, Commdt, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for 6 months.

Maj H R Goulding is appointed to officiate as Comdt of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, May 26.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, May 26.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Paramatta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, May 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, May 27.

Mail steamer Shannon, from Aden, arrived.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the morning of the 9th, arrived at Hongkong on the 27th inst.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 26th May, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·668
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, W, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	173

* From midnight to midnight.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE promised visit of the Manhattan team to England is no longer a speculation. The men have been selected, and leave on 10 June. The Huddersfield sports will probably see the Americans make their *debut* in this country, after which they will compete in the championships and the London Athletic Club's Summer Meeting. A visit to the International Athletic Meeting in Paris is also part of their programme.

L. H. Carey will represent the sprinters. It will be remembered that this gentleman was credited last season with one or two fast performances on the other side of the Atlantic, which he was not credited with on this side. However, we will soon see what stuff he is made of when placed against the fleetest Englishmen. C. L. Nicholl is the exponent of walking. I fancy he will have his work cut out to beat, or even keep pace with our own Curtis, who has been at his old tricks again—beating his own record. I wonder where and when Curtis will cry "Hold, enough?" When a man walks two miles in 14min. 23·5sec. there are some people who don't or won't know the difference between walking at that pace and running. That, however, is not the champion's blame. T. P Conneff and A. B. George have been selected to take down the poor Britisher at distance running. It can hardly be called an American triumph supposing they succeed, for Conneff is a Tipperary boy, and George is London bred and born. Still the meeting of these men with Kibblewhite, Fowler, Morton, and Thomas is something to sigh for.

What is this I hear about Sonny Morton? That he may turn "pro.," and all to gratify an ambition to beat George Littlewood in a twenty miles race. They say Littlewood will make the Salford Harrier do it, but I fancy Morton will think twice and thrice before he throws up his amateur status. Why, there's more money in amateurism yet! Sid Thomas has been assiduously training to try in conjunction with Morton to beat the one hour record made by Deerfoot in 1863, when he ran 11 miles 970 yards inside 60 minutes. All went well until one day, when it seems Morton cried off, and now it is probable that the Oakley Harriers, at whose sports the contest was to take place will abandon the race. I hope they will not, if only to give Thomas a chance of wiping out that long standing record.

I notice on the Chester card Macuncas, who won the Prince of Wales's Handicap, was described as a brown colt. As a matter of fact, he is a gelding, and his temper has greatly improved of late. Colonel North very nearly secured possession of Macuncas at Newmarket in September last, after that animal had won a £100 selling plate at Newmarket. The Colonel bid up to 800 guineas, but the colt was bought in for 810 guineas. On the same day Mr. Whipp very nearly lost Tommy Tittlemouse after he had won the All-aged Trial Stakes. An aristocratic sportsman had set his heart on possession of the horse, and it was not until the bidding had reached 510 guineas that Mr. Whipp's commissioner could buy him in.

Inter-county polo contests will be played between Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Middlessex, while the London League competition will further tend to popularise the game. No doubt, the increased popularity of football has assisted in the development of the aquatic hand-ball game we call polo. The London Water Polo League already contains over 30 clubs. Next year I expect to see this number at least doubled. The question of amateur's expenses is still agitating the swimmers. The Northern Association has resolved to join with the Southerners in demanding that water polo players receive their fares when engaged only in polo matches, and a special meeting of the parent association will shortly be called to consider the proposed alteration.

Mr. Ex-Judge Clark is a wonderful old sportsman, in his 73rd year, and yet going well enough to beat many of the so-called "young bloods" one sees about. Mr. Clark has seen more Two Thousands than any man in the world. His first visit to that race was when Lord Exeter won it with Patron in 1829, and he has never missed it since. This he himself stated last Wednesday. Fancy being able to say, "This is my sixty-second Two Thousand!"

Lord Penrhyn tells us this morning for the first time that when running for the Great Metropolitan Loricula met with an accident at Tattenham Corner (about half a mile from the winning post), up to which point she was leading the field. What a pity this was not known by the public before. If it had been Houndsditch would not have started favorite, or anything like it, for the Great Yorkshire Handicap.

Mr. H. E. Beddington, who bought Cartridge by Musket—Dosalie during his recent visit to New Zealand, has since purchased a yearling filly by First King (sire of Ringmaster) at the sale of the St. Albans Stud yearlings which belong to Mr. W. R. Wilson, who took back with him to that country Elsie and Eiridspord, whom he purchased in England last year.

The blue ribbon of the river at Oxford University is the chief item of interest at present. Brasenose, which holds the honor at present—technically known as head of the river—has six of last year's crew rowing, and the boat is traveling splendididly! but Magdalen, with four of this year's Varsity crew—including the brothers Nickalls—are getting tremendous place on their boat. New College has the advantage of that broad-backed giant Lord Ampt-hill taking an oar, and a capital stroke has been secured in R. P. Colomb. Between those three the honor lies.

The One Thousand Guineas was first run for in 1814 when Mr. Wilson's Charlotte proved successful. There were only 10 subscribers, and of these five started. The Duke of Grafton supplied the winner five years in succession, from 1819 to 1823. Then, in 1824, Lord Jersey's Cobweb won, but the next three years saw his Grace's colors borne to victory.

You never know your luck. Mr. Fenwick wanted to find a customer when Mimi was offered for sale last October with a reserve of 5,500 guineas, but nobody would give the price. She looks worth it now, however, even though Haute Saone may have to be reckoned with in the Oaks.

Colonel North's horses used to be ridden in a faded old jacket from a superstition that it brought luck, but in the race for the two thousand St. Simon of the Rock wore a brand new jacket, the judge having rebelled against the old one on the ground that he could not identify it.

Dick Burge's colors for his coming boxing contest with Jem Carney have been issued. They are very neat, with an excellent likeness of that talented young pugilist on a cream-colored ground, with a green bird's-eye border. The affair will soon be brought to an issue now.

Tommy Tittlemouse is a wonderful old horse over all courses. I have a suggestion for Mr. J. T. Whipp. Why let the Beverley "yearling" eat the bread of idleness in the winter? Why not put him to jumping, then he could be raced all the year round.

General Byrne, the popular owner of Amphion, served in the Artillery at the siege of Sebastopol. After the old horse's grand victory last year the General gave £100 towards the restoration of the old Labourne parish church.

AMID the endless variety of church tower dome, steeple, or cupola bulbous monstrosity, twisted depravity, or whatever term may be employed to describe the Russo-Greco-Tartar-Byzantine architectural conglomerations that represent churches in Moscow with every ugly colour that bad taste can devise forced into prominence, it is unspeakably refreshing, writes our Moscow correspondent, to come upon a beautiful Gothic church, with square tower and turretels, in red brick, but in exquisite proportion and symmetry. This is the English church recently built at the cost of about 20,000*l.*, raised by subscription in England and Russia, and partly endowed by the Russia Company of London. It has three very beautiful stained windows in the apse, and during the present summer five other side windows are to be inserted, which have been subscribed for. The clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Wyburg, who recently came from Calcutta, and the church is well filled by the British colony at Moscow.

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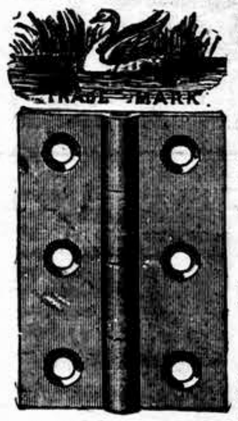

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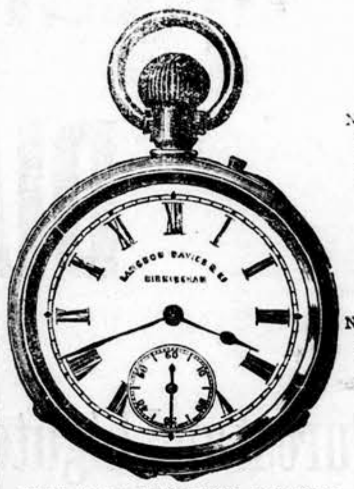

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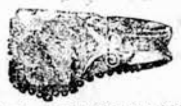

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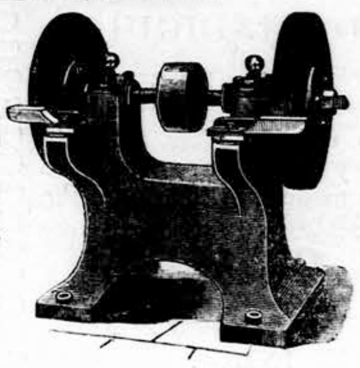

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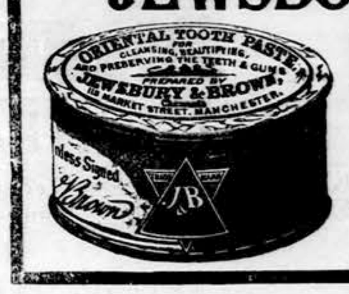
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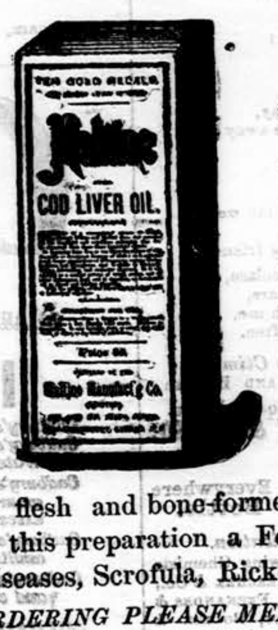

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